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THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is published EVERY TUESDAY and FRIDAY [illegible]

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES. [illegible]

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA.
A LARGE NEWSPAPER OF EIGHT PAGES, or Forty-Eight Columns, made up expressly for circulation in California, Oregon and the Sandwich Islands, and containing only news of interest to readers in those sections of the country, is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price 6 cents per copy.
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New-York Daily Times.

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New-York Daily Times.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

CONGRESS.

Petition for the Better Protection of Life and Property at Sea.

Increased Pay for Congressmen and Judges.

Proceedings on the Death of Hon. Presley Ewing.

Legal.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Dec. 7.

JAMES RIDGEWAY, Esq., of New-York, was admitted to practice at the bar of the Supreme Court in this city to-day.

The following cases were argued to-day: Grey P. Waite vs. Polly Weatherhead; Marcellin Hay[illegible] vs. Francois Dupresne; Israel W. Raymond vs. Wm. Tyson. The latter one is still on.

Information has been received at the State Department of the death of ROBERT N. GATTON, our Consul at Mazatlan.

THIRTY-THIRD CONGRESS—Second Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Thursday, Dec. 7.

Mr. BADGER offered a resolution directing the payment to Mr. ATCHISON of a sum equal to the difference between his pay as Senator and that of the Vice President, during the time he was President *pro tempore* of the Senate. Adopted unanimously.

Mr. SEWARD presented the petition of E. K. COLLINS and others, of New-York, praying that further provision be made for the protection of life and property on sea going vessels. Referred to a Committee.

Mr. BADGER said: It is well, Sir, that in the hurry of business the Senate should not forget that this is Thursday, and therefore, lest it might be overlooked, I submit the usual motion, that when the Senate adjourn, it adjourn till Monday. [Laughter.]

Mr. DAWSON—Mr. BADGER is sensible to the last. I thought he looked fatigued.

The motion was agreed to.

The bill for the relief of GEORGE FISHER was passed.

Mr. PEARCE introduced a joint resolution, naming RUFUS CHOATE and J. K. PAULDING as Regents of the Smithsonian Institution. Passed.

Mr. BADGER—I give notice that on Monday next I will introduce a bill to increase the pay of members of Congress, and of the Judges of the Supreme Court.

After some unimportant business, a message was received from the House communicating its proceedings on the death of PRESLEY EWING, of Kentucky.

Mr. THOMPSON then made some remarks respecting the high character and estimable qualities of the deceased, and offered appropriate resolutions, which were unanimously adopted.

Mr. BADGER also paid a very kind and feeling tribute to the memory of the deceased.

The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Dec. 7.

Mr. HOUSTON, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a bill for the payment of invalid and other pensions, and the Indian Appropriation bill for the year ending June 30, 1856.

Mr. HENN introduced a bill making further appropriation for the improvement of the Rapids in the Mississippi River; and also a bill for the relief of the owners and occupants of the town of Omaha, in Nebraska, and for other purposes.

Mr. MAXWELL introduced a bill authorizing the sale of reserved lands in Florida.

Mr. BARKSDALE introduced a bill constituting Columbus, Miss., a port of delivery.

Mr. ZOLLICOFFER introduced a bill further providing for the security of the lives of passengers on vessels propelled in whole or in part by steam.

All these bills were referred, the latter to the Committee on Commerce.

On motion of Mr. PERKINS, of Louisiana, the bill to remodel the diplomatic and consular systems was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

DEATH OF HON. PRESLEY EWING.

Mr. COX then announced the death of PRESLEY EWING, a member of the House, who died during the recess.

Mr. BRISTOW, Mr. EWING's successor, pronounced a high eulogium on his life and character.

MR. LATHAM'S REMARKS.

Mr. LATHAM, of California, then rose and said: To the wish of the Kentucky delegation that I should participate in this oblation to our departed associate, my own heart has given mournful acquiescence. But four short months ago we took him by the hand at parting, and wished him "God-speed," little dreaming of the journey that he was going on, or that the chilly hand of death was to come between him and our welcome back. Secure in that strange confidence with which mortality ever mocks her worldly-minded children, no passing thought admonished us that his bright eye would so soon be dimmed; that his jovial, hearty laugh would be heard no more among us. [illegible] The death of PRESLEY EWING comes closer home to individuals in this body, inasmuch as he endeared himself to all most fraternally; and whether we admire his talents and consistent liberality on the floor, or recall, around the social hearth and board his humorous originality and ability, our voices assume of themselves the low tone of affectionate sorrow, and the smile which had sprung to the lip fades sadly away. We cannot but wonder and be amazed at God's Providence, but yet wonder why one so fitted to cheer and make happy, should be so early called away at the very dawn of a manly existence, whose morning sun was rising with much more than common brightness, that promised a long Summer day of usefulness and well-rewarded ambition, the twilight of the grave came on, and they who loved him, the aged parents whose pride and stay he was, are left to sit within the shadow of his eclipse. To them and to the constituency he so honorably represented, we can but offer the condolence of sincere sympathy and regret, and while we confidently resign our own will to that of the Omniscient one who giveth and also taketh away in his good time for his own purposes, we can best express our own feeling in the simple sentence which should be engraven on the stone that marks his quiet rest, "He had no enemies." To ourselves let us bring this striking lesson home, and in this hour set apart not only to bour but to contemplate; let us ponder on the uncertainty of our time at most, let us look onward at the work we have laid out for our lives to do, and upward to that Power whence cometh our strength and length of day to do it. Let us remember that our sight is not the same as His, who made us; that when a task seems done to us, to Him it is unfinished; and when most unfinished to us, to Him it is already done; that the thin thread of life wherewith we are to weave the web of our day's work is often stayed in the hand at high noon, and knots, and blemishes, and places overshot, together with the soiled spots and marks of careful toil, remain as we have left them until the time of the great showing; that deeds which are to us trivial have great influence, and in one moment tread too fast upon the heels of the other, burdened with its own weight of action so much, as to be unable to spare anything to rectify or alter. Yet while we are earnest, as these contemplations should make us, we can gain still another lesson, than that of our mortality from the one of our number, whose work has been so lately finished. We may learn that by the cheerful and conciliatory discharge of our own duties, we encourage our fellow laborers in theirs, so that we go not like the galley slave scourged to his dungeon, but sustained and cheered with an unfaltering trust, like one who wraps the drapery of his couch about him, and lies him down to pleasant dreams. The public life of Mr. EWING is known to us all, as well as to those of his own State whom it most concerns. He was twice a member of the Legislature of Kentucky, twice elected to the Congress of the United States, thus demonstrating the belief of his people in his integrity, and their confidence in his ability. His personal acquaintance, and deep veneration for HENRY CLAY, his admiration of the great man's devotion to his friends, and steady pursuit of his own patriotic duty, which led him so much to emulate and imitate him, needs scarcely to be recalled to you. His talents were brilliant, his education classical, his social virtues, enriched by travel and humor, were eminently great, and withal "God gave him a generous and noble heart." In many chosen circles his loss is mourned as irreparable; and though his life has flitted across our horizon as bright and sudden as a shooting-star, its track is marked in our memory by the soft light of affectionate recollection that only the midnight cloud of death has power to obscure.

Mr. SMITH also bore testimony to the private and public character of the deceased.

The usual resolutions of regret were then passed, when the House adjourned until Monday.

WEATHER REPORTS.

A Fleet of Thirty Sailing Vessels Hemmed in by Ice.

CLEVELAND, Thursday, Dec. 7.

The steamer *North Star*, from Detroit, Monday, arrived here last night, and reports a fleet of thirty sailing vessels in the ice at "Put-in-Bay," and among the islands, where they will most probably have to remain until a thaw takes place.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, Dec. 7.

The Ohio River is still very low. The weather is extremely cold.

BUFFALO, Thursday, Dec. 7.

The storm has abated here, but the weather is very cold. Our markets are quiet, at about previous rates. Oats in good demand at 41c.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Dec. 7.

The weather here to-day has been very cold and clear.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Dec. 7.

The Chesapeake and Ohio Canal is frozen up, and navigation has closed for the season.

We had a slight fall of snow here this morning, since then the weather has been clear and very cold.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Dec. 7.

Snow fell very heavily here for about half an hour this morning. It is now intensely cold.

The Board of State Canvassers.

ALBANY, Thursday, Dec. 7.

The Board of State Canvassers called a meeting to-day, the Secretary of State and Comptroller being present. The Mayor and Recorder of this city were added to form a quorum. Without transacting any further business, the Board adjourned until to-morrow.

Peter Richings, the Vocalist, Missing—Execution of the Murderer Kehoe—The Steamer Hero, &c.

ALBANY, Thursday, Dec. 7.

The Detroit *Times* is informed by a gentleman from Cincinnati, that PETER RICHINGS with his wife and daughter, left that city for St. Louis on Tuesday last, and that soon after the boat got under way, Mr. RICHINGS was missed, and it was supposed he had gone ashore. A telegraphic message sent by his family from St. Louis to Cincinnati was answered, that nothing had been seen of him since the boat left. The impression now is that he was drowned at Cincinnati.

KEHOE, who was convicted at Toronto for the murder of his wife, was executed there on Monday.

The steamboat *Hero* left this city this afternoon for New-York loaded with freight, and having in tow a barge loaded with hay.

Heavy Forgeries.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Dec. 7.

Some extensive forgeries, amounting to some $60,000, committed by a prominent house-carpenter of this city, were discovered this morning—the buildings put up during the past year by him, including a large female seminary. The seizures have been made under the *lien* law by parties having claims for materials furnished.

The name of the forger is JACOB F. KEISLER.

Forged notes to the amount of six thousand dollars have been discovered, and liabilities in borrowed money and other fraudulent transactions, to upwards of forty thousand dollars. It is rumored that he has gone to Oregon.

Two police officers were arrested here to-day, by the name of ESKENDER and STANLEY, charged with arresting a black boy as a vagrant, and then selling him to a farmer in Carroll County as a slave.

Arrest of J. C. Cluer for being Concerned in the Burns Rescue Case.

BOSTON, Thursday, Dec. 7.

JOHN C. CLUER was arrested this morning, implicated as being concerned in the BURNS riot. FRANCIS JACKSON gave bail for him in the sum of $1,500, for his appearance at the March term of the Court.

Great Fire at Columbia, S. C.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Thursday, Dec. 7.

A tremendous fire occurred in this city last night, destroying an entire block of buildings on Main-street. The following is a list of the principal sufferers:

Mr. MIOTT, druggist; SPIGENER, grocer; the Exchange Restaurant; CRAWFORD's clothing store; Carolina Hall; SQUIERS & BOWERS' furniture stores; CORNS' express office; numerous other offices; and the *Carolinian* newspaper and job office, owned by Messrs. R. M. GIBBES & Co., whose loss amounts to $40,000, uninsured. The other losses have not yet been ascertained.

The carriage repository of Messrs. BOATWRIGHT & Co. was also destroyed, but their stock was saved.

The total loss is estimated at about $100,000, of which only one-third is insured.

Destruction of a Cotton Factory by Fire.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Dec. 7.

The Ashland Cotton Factory, at Gwynn's Falls, near Wetheredsville, Baltimore County, belonging to a Company, of which THOMAS G. THOMAS was the President, was entirely destroyed by fire this morning. The loss is about $50,000, and is fully covered by insurance. A large number of hands were thrown out of employment by this calamity.

Destruction of the American Hotel at Medina.

MEDINA, Thursday, Dec. 7—9 P. M.

The American Hotel in this place, owned by L. A. and G. B. GRANT, and occupied by C. J. HOWE, was entirely destroyed by fire this evening. The loss is not known.

The Weather at Rochester—Wreck of Vessels on Lake Erie—The Genesee River Filling with Ice—Canal Boats Frozen in, &c.

ROCHESTER, Thursday, Dec. 7.

The weather has somewhat moderated here; but snow still continues falling, and it is now about forty inches deep on a level.

Several vessels have been wrecked near this place, on Lake Ontario, containing valuable cargoes, but as yet we hear of no lives being lost.

The mouth of the Genesee River is filling with ice very fast.

There are some twenty-five boats, loaded with wheat, between Rochester and Brockport, completely frozen in on the Erie Canal, and there are also some ten or twelve others a few miles up the Genesee Valley Canal, in the same predicament.

Teams started from here to-day to bring in wheat to be made into flour, when it will be sent East by railroad.

The Wreck of the Steamer Mayflower—Death of the Mayor of Detroit.

BUFFALO, Thursday, Dec. 7.

The steamer *Mayflower*, which was wrecked on the 24th of November at Point au Pelee, on Lake Erie has been abandoned. Arrangements are now being made to try and save her machinery. Her hull is broken in two across the centre. She cost originally $170,000, and had run for five seasons on the Michigan Central line. There was no insurance upon her.

We learn that JOHN LADUE, the Mayor of Detroit, died on Monday.

Explosion of a Steam-Boiler—Loss of Life

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Thursday, Dec. 7.

The steam-boiler in the Ames Manufacturing Company at Chicopee exploded this morning, instantly killing A. B. HOYT, the Engineer, and breaking the legs and otherwise injuring a machinist, named LUMMAS, so badly that he is not expected to recover. The small brick building which contained the boiler was completely demolished, and portions of the boiler are projecting through the walls of an adjoining building, used as a machine shop. The cause of this disaster was a lack of water in the boiler.

The Collision on the Central Railroad.

SYRACUSE, Thursday, Dec. 7.

At the collision on the New-York Central Railroad last night, near Clyde, the engines and cars were badly smashed, but no one was seriously injured. No trains have passed over the road to-day.

The Southern Mail.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Dec. 7.

We have received no mail south of Washington this evening.

The Western Mails.

ALBANY, Thursday, Dec. 7.

We have received here the mails from Buffalo up to Wednesday, including the morning papers of that day.

Arrival of the Steamship Augusta at Savannah.

SAVANNAH, Tuesday, Dec. 5.

The steamship *Augusta*, from New-York, arrived here this morning, with all on board of her well.

Exchange.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, Dec. 7.

Exchange is quite dull. Hogs have declined to four dollars and a half.

SCIENTIFIC LECTURES.

Prof. Guyot on the Alpine Glaciers.

Prof. GUYOT delivered his last lecture on Alpine Phenomena last night, before a large audience, in the lecture room of Clinton Hall. He resumed the subject of the Glaciers. The rocks at the head of the glaciers he said, are constantly undergoing a disintegrating process. Vast masses fall from them on the glacier, and move down with it, until at length they topple off at its further extremity. Their course of descent along the ice is extremely regular; they have beaten paths; several of these paths are found on the surface of a single glacier, but the rocks never intermingle. These rocks accumulate in vast quantities at the ends of the glaciers in a semicircular arrangement, owing to the fact that the centre of the glaciers moves more rapidly than the sides, and hence it assumes a semicircular form at its further extremity. These terminal accumulations often serve as an index to the former progress and extent of the glacier, as the space between where they lie and the end of the glacier is the measure generally of the amount of ice which had melted from the glacier in the interval occurring since their deposition. When the glacier extends itself, it pushes these heaps of rocks before it, until they sometimes rise up before it a perpendicular wall of 50 feet high. Sometimes these streams of rock, instead of rising *from* the head of the glacier where the parent rock stands, appear to begin in the middle of it. This is accounted for when we consider that these stones have fallen mostly during the Winter in high places where the snow is still in the crystalline state; so that instead of resting on the surface when they fall, they are buried several feet in the snow, and then they come down with the mass of the glacier, whose surface is being gradually melted, until they are at length laid bare. Sometimes the largest blocks are seen standing on columns of ice from eight to ten feet high. These columns are generally found underneath the large and flat stones. Exposure to heat and air soon melts them, especially at the south side, and they generally give way at the bottom. This phenomenon is caused by the melting of the surface of the glacier, save in those parts underneath the large blocks that have fallen from the rocks above. It has been observed that all these great rock courses are elevated above the surrounding surface, usually fifty or sixty feet high. The existence of these elevations is due to the protection which they afford to the ice beneath them. In walking over the glaciers, circular holes are observed, which, if not too deep to be sounded, will be found to have a little stone at the bottom. This is explained by the fact that the small dark masses of stone lying on the surface retain the sun's rays until they become heated the whole way through, and eventually when the under surface is warmer than the surrounding ice, they melt the frozen bed on which they lie, and in course of time make their way down into the ice ten or twelve feet. The smallness of these stones renders them capable of being heated in their whole mass, and thus the ice on which they lie is melted, while the heavier stones which the heat does not wholly penetrate protect the ice under them from being melted, and are in time left standing on the pillars. In the polished surface of the rocks over which the glaciers move may sometimes be observed longitudinal furrows, so regular that they seem to have been gouged out with an instrument. It is not the ice which polishes, but the hard frozen mud which covers the bottom of it, and acts as a sort of polishing powder. The hard kernels of sand or pebble that are sometimes mixed up with this mud, act on the surface of the rock by producing these furrows. The polish produced by the mud is exceedingly perfect, particularly if the rocks be limestone. One of the most remarkable phenomena of the glaciers was yet to be mentioned.

When rocks or foreign bodies fall into the crevices that are scattered over the surface of the glaciers, they reappear in course of time on the surface. The vulgar explanation of this is, that the glacier has the power of rejecting any impurity. But the true reason is very simple; these bodies sink ten or twelve feet, but as in course of time the surface melts away under the heat, the bodies that had fallen into the crevices are laid bare by the melting down of the surrounding surface. Another, and the most interesting of all the Alpine phenomena, is the existence through all the country in the vicinity of the Alps of immense boulders, something sixty feet long, and as many high, but their angles perfectly sharp and uninjured. These erratic blocks belong to quite different formations from those of the localities in which they are found; sometimes they appear 180 miles from the parent rock, and their distribution is confined not to the plains or valleys, but frequently they are found among the mountains 2,500 feet above the level of the plain. The theories of DE SAUSSURE, VON BUCH, Sir RODERICK MURCHISON, and others, were referred to at length by the lecturer, and shown to be inconsistent with the circumstances by which the presence of these boulders is invariably accompanied. The lecturer adopted the theory of AGASSIZ, by which their existence is explained on the hypothesis that glaciers had existed in early times, by means of which these masses of rocks had been conveyed to their present resting places. To the investigation of this subject the lecturer had given seven years' constant observation and study, and the glacier theory was now established beyond all dispute or question. The presence on Long Island of numerous erratic rocks of a different formation from that of the Island itself, or the neighborhood, was explained in the same way.

The lecture was listened to with marked attention, and the lecturer, on concluding, was loudly applauded.

Five New Western States—Col. Benton's Lecture at Baltimore—The Great Pacific Railroad.

On Tuesday evening Mr. BENTON delivered at Baltimore, before the Maryland Institute and a vast assemblage of hearers, a lecture on the Physical Geography of the Country between Missouri and California, with a view to show its adaptation to settlement and the construction of a railway.

Mr. BENTON, in his lecture, of which the following is a sketch, set out with showing that the country between Missouri and California, in the latitude, or nearly in the latitude, of Maryland, is well adapted to settlement and cultivation, and capable of forming five great States. The line of large States now stretching half way across the continent, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Missouri, may be matched by an equal number of States between Missouri and California.

Mr. BENTON takes for the first State the eastern part of the territory of Kansas, from the eastern frontier of the territory half way to the Rocky Mountains. It is composed of the well-watered valley of the Kansas, equal to that in Egypt in fertility, the valley of the Arkansas, equally well-watered but somewhat less fertile, perhaps, abounding in rocksalt and coal, and between them a vast elevated prairie destined to become "the bucolic region of our America."

The second State would be formed of the western half of Kansas, in which lies the valley of the upper Arkansas, represented by FREMONT as well-watered and fertile, with a mild climate and short Winters. It is abundantly wooded. Of its benign climate and rich vegetation BEALE and HEAP give a most favorable description. These two States will each have a territory of fifty thousand square miles, and according to Mr. BENTON they will probably be ready for admission into the Union within the two next years.

For the third State Mr. BENTON takes a section of the Rocky Mountains from the 37th degree of north latitude to the 41st, extending two hundred miles east and west, making an area of sixty thousand square miles. This includes the fine broad upland valleys called the Three Parks, resembling that of Cœle-Syria in Asia, except that their breadth is greater. Besides these there is an endless labyrinth of small grassy valleys, with a mild climate, well watered and overlooked by lofty mountains, one of which, *Pike's Peak*, is the Mont Blanc of this beautiful western Switzerland. The valleys are described by BEALE and HEAP as "the hunters' paradise."

For the fourth State Mr. BENTON takes the valley of the Upper Colorado, extending one hundred and fifty miles from the western base of the Rocky Mountains to the eastern base of the Wahsatch and Anterria ranges, with a length of three or four hundred miles from north to south. It has a fertile soil, looking thin and sandy to the eye, but sending forth a vigorous vegetation when impregnated with water. It wants only irrigation. The climate is mild, with a January like our autumn. This region forms a part of the territory of Utah, and the process of settling it with white inhabitants is already begun.

The fifth State comprises the remainder of Utah, and extends from the eastern base of the Wahsatch and Anterria ranges of mountains to the eastern boundary of California. It includes both the Great and Little Salt Lakes, the latter of which lies in the midst of a region far finer than that of the Great Lake. The evidence of the fertility of all these regions, and their desirableness as places of settlement, as quoted by Mr. BENTON from the accounts of travelers, is very ample.

Having established this proposition, Mr. BENTON proceeds to demonstrate that the country "is perfectly adapted to the construction of a railroad, and all sorts of roads, traversable in all seasons." On this point he says:

I have some direct and positive testimony on this head, which the importance of the subject, and the value of the testimony itself, requires to be produced. I speak of the last expedition of Colonel FREMONT—his Winter expedition of 1853-54—and of the success which attended it, and of the value of the information which it afforded. He chose the dead of Winter for his exploration, that he might see the worst—see the real difficulties, and determine whether they could be vanquished. He believed in the practicability of the road, and that his miscarriage in 1848-49, was the fault of his guide, not of the country; and he was determined to solve those questions by the test of actual experiment.

With these views he set out, taking the Winter for his time, the West for his course, a straight line his object, the mouth of the Kansas for his point of departure, St. Louis and San Francisco the points to be connected. The parallels of 38 and 39 covered his course, and between these he continued to move west until he reached the Little Salt Lake—within three hundred miles of the California line; after that, upon a slight reflection to the south, between the parallels 37 and 38, until he entered California. This may be called a straight line, and so fulfills a primary condition of every kind of road, and especially of a railroad, where a speed of a hundred miles an hour may be as easily attained and as safely run as the third of that velocity in a road of crooks and curvatures.

Snow was the next consideration, and of that he found none, on any part of the route, to impede any kind of traveling. On the Kansas, the Upper Arkansas and the Huerfano he found none at all; in the Sand Hill Pass of the Sierra Blanca, none; in the Coochatope Pass, four inches! and none if he had crossed the day before; and that was the 14th day of December, corresponding with the time, and almost in view of the place, where he had been buried in the snow five years before. This solved the question of snow in the passes of the mountains, and showed his miscarriage had been the mistake of the guide, and not the fault of the country. After that—after crossing the Rocky Mountains—the climate changes. A great amelioration takes place, which he knew before, and then fully experienced. The remainder of the route, as has been shown in the view of the country, may be said to have been found *free* from snow—a hundred miles at a time in one place without finding any; and when found at all, both thin and transient.

And that this was the common Winter state of the pass, and not an occasional exception, has been shown by Mr. ANTOINE LEROUX and others, and corresponded with his own theory of snow in the passes.

The Sierra Nevada was the last range of mountain; and there not a particle of snow was found in the pass which he traversed, while the mountain itself was deeply covered. And this disposes of the objection of snow on this route, so formidable in the view of those who have nothing but an imaginary view of it. Smoothness of surface, or *freedom from abrupt inequalities* in the ground, is the next consideration, and here the reality exceeded the expectation, and even hopes, and challenges incredulity.

Here is a section of the route, above seven hundred miles long, being more than half the distance to California—in which there is no elevation to arrest the vision—in which you might look down in the wide distances, (if the eye-sight was long enough,) and see the frontier of Missouri from the mouth of the first pass in the first mountain—being more than half the length of the road. This would do for a start. It would satisfy the call for a fair surface at the commencement. This first pass is called the Sand Hill, or Robidoux, through which FREMONT entered the valley of San Luis; and the way so low and level as to be seen through. And through that valley and its continuation, (the Sahwatch,) to the Coochatope the ground is so smooth as to present no exception to its level but the natural curvature of the earth.

More than forty loaded wagons went through it in the Summer of 1853, twenty of them guided by LEROUX for Captain GUNNISON, the rest by emigrant families, without guides. But more than that—the buffaloes have traveled it always.

This is enough to show that the Rocky Mountains may be passed without mounting a hill—the loaded wagons may cross it all seasons of the year. In a word, there is no difficulty about passes; the only bother is to choose out of so many, all so good, both in themselves and in their approaches. This is enough for the passes; with respect to the whole mountain region, and the facility of going through it, and upon different lines, we have also the evidence of facts which dispenses with speculation and assertion. That region was three times traversed, and on different routes, by Messrs. BEALE and HEAP in the Summer of 1853.

It happened thus: When they had reached the east fork of the Great Colorado of the West, and were crossing it, they lost, by the accident of an overturned canoe, their supply of munitions, both for the gun and the mouth; and were forced to send back to the nearest settlement for a further supply. That nearest settlement was Taos, in New-Mexico, distant three hundred and thirty miles; and that distance to be made upon mules, finding their own food, which had already traveled, on the same condition, one thousand miles from the frontier of Missouri; and these mules, (thus already traveled long and hard, without other food than the grass afforded,) now made the double distance at the rate of forty miles a day—still finding their own food; and on the return, bringing packs on their backs. This performance must stand for a proof that the whole mountain region between the Upper Colorado and the valley of the Upper Del Norte is well adapted to traveling; and that in a state of nature; and also well supplied with nutritious grass; and this clears us of the Rocky Mountains, from which to the Little Salt Lake it is all an open practicable way, not limited to a track, but traversable on any line. Loaded wagons travel it in a state of nature. The valley of the Colorado is either level or rolling; the Wahsatch and Anterria ranges are perforated by incessant valleys; and from the Little Salt Lake to the Great Sierra Nevada, as explored by FREMONT last Winter, the way is nearly level—a succession of valleys between the mountains—and terminated by a superb pass, debouching into the valley of San Joaquin.

This completes all that is necessary to be shown in favor of the smoothness of the way—its equality of surface, throughout the whole line; although it attains a great elevation—and lands you in California, in the rich and settled valley of San Joaquin, proximate to the southern end of the gold mines. Not a tunnel to be made—a mountain to be climbed—a hill to be crossed—a swamp to be seen—or desert, or movable sand to be encountered in the whole distance.

Rivers to be passed are obstructions to roads, to be overcome by large applications of skill and money; and here again the central route is most favorable. The entire line is only crossed in its course by the streams in the valley of the Upper Colorado, and these of inconsiderable width, with solid banks and stone for bridges. On this side of the Rocky Mountains the course of the rivers is parallel to that of the road—the Kansas, the Arkansas and the Huerfano being all in its line. Beyond the valley of the Colorado no river at all—only small streams.

All the other requisites for the construction and maintenance of a road, and to give it employment when done, has been shown in view of the country. Wood, water, stone, coal, iron; rich soil to [illegible] and travel to all along its course, as well as at the great terminating points—and to protect it without Government troops.

And now I hold it to be in order of human events—in the regular progression of human affairs—that the road will be built, and that soon; not by public, but private means—by a company of solid men, asking nothing of Congress but the right of way through the public lands; and buying the way if not granted. Such an enterprise would be worthy of enlightened capitalists, who know how to combine private advantage with public good; and who would feel a laudable desire to connect their names with a monumental enterprise, more useful than the pursuits of political ambition, more glorious than the conquest of nations, more durable than the pyramids; and which being finished, is to change the face of the commercial world—and all to the advantage of our America.

The road will be made, and soon, and by individual enterprise. The age is progressive and utilitarian. It abounds with talent, seeking employment, and with capital, seeking investment.

But the road beyond the Mississippi is only the half of the whole; the other half is on this side, and either in progress or completed. Behold your own extended iron way departing from this city to reach the Ohio—crossing it to join the western trunk through Cincinnati, Vincennes, St. Louis—there to find the Pacific Road in progress to the western limit of Missouri. Behold the lateral roads from Pennsylvania, New-York, New-England, all pointing to the West, and converging to the same central track. And behold the diagonal central road to Virginia to traverse the State from its southeast to its northwest corner, already finished beyond the Blue Ridge, and its advanced pioneers descending the Alleghany, to arrive at the mouth of Big Sandy, in the very latitude of St. Louis, San Francisco, and Baltimore; and there to join the same great Central Western trunk. And the Blue Ridge Road of South Carolina, bound upon the same destination; and the roads of Georgia, pointing and advancing to the northwest.

What is the destiny of all these Atlantic roads, thus pointing to the West and converging upon the central track, the whole course of which lies through the centre of our Union, and through the centre of its population, wealth and power—and one end of which points to Canton and Jeddo—the other to London and Paris? What will those lateral roads become, in addition to their original destination? They will become parts of a system, bringing our Atlantic cities nearer to the Pacific coast than they were to the Blue Ridge in the time of canals and turnpikes. And what then? The great idea of COLUMBUS will be realized—though in a different and a more beneficial *form*. Eastern Asia is reached by going west, and by a road of which we hold the key! and the channel of Asiatic commerce which has been shifting its bed from the time of Solomon, and raising up cities and kingdoms wherever it went—(to perish where it left them)—changing its channel for the last time—to become fixed upon its shortest, safest, best, and quickest route, through the heart of our America—and to revive along its course the Tyres and Sidons, the Palmyras and Alexandrias, once the seat of commerce and empire; and the ruins of which still attest their former magnificence, and excite the wonder of the oriental traveler.

☞ We have received the prospectus of a new *Geographical and Commercial Gazette*, which it is proposed to publish monthly in this City. There is certainly a wide field for such a work, and we cannot doubt that the interest in the class of subjects to which it will be devoted is sufficient to ensure its success. It is to be published for the proprietors by Mr. J. DISTURNELL, and will be edited by an association of practical and scientific gentlemen.

☞ Mr. McLAURIN delivered a lecture last evening before the Young Men's Christian Association on the art of Penmanship. He was assisted by Mr. S. P. ANDREWS. There was a fair attendance, and Mr. McLAURIN's remarks and instructions appeared to elicit a good deal of attention.

☞ It is said that STRANG, the Mormon leader of Beaver Island, *is elected to the Legislature of* Michigan.

Prospects of Planting Slavery in Nebraska.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, Iowa, Tuesday, Nov. 21, 1854.

A great effort is made to quiet the public mind at the North, and get people to swallow the Douglas Nebraska bill, by making them believe that Slavery can never go into Kansas or Nebraska. We hope no Slave State will be made from either of these Territories—yet the effort will be made, and Slavery will not be kept out of either of these Territories without a struggle—indeed it already exists in both. Several families from Virginia and Missouri have moved into Nebraska, near old Fort Kearney, (now Kearney City,) and have taken their slaves with them, and are holding them as such. Undoubtedly many slaves will be brought into Nebraska, and held there for a time at least.

It is common for the papers in this region to express great astonishment that any should be found so "green" as to have ever thought for a moment that Slavery could go into these Territories—yet some of these very editors were "green" enough to think so not many months ago. One of them remarked to your correspondent, that he saw nothing to prevent Kansas becoming a Slave State, yet his paper talks much of the beauties of the Douglas bill, and how it favors Freedom. Such are the efforts to quiet the North to give the South a chance to work. But let the North continue to send into these Territories her freemen, would she keep them from the dark stain of Slavery. YORK.

Nov. 22.—A very destructive fire has occurred this morning. The fire was discovered about 4 o'clock, in STUTTSMAN's store, which was consumed with all its contents and three others with it. From the other stores a large portion of the goods were saved. These were the four largest stores in the place and were doing an extensive wholesale and retail business. Besides the above, a drinking and gaming house was consumed. This we do not regret to lose. These same establishments were burnt one year ago the present month, together with others which have not been rebuilt. I understand the greater part of the present loss is covered by insurance. S. S. B.

The Escaped Nun.

Many contradictory reports are published in reference to the escape of Miss BUNKLEY, who recently left the nunnery at Emmittsburg. Below we give two statements, one by the young lady to a gentleman of Frederick, Md., the other by the lady superior. Miss BUNKLEY writes thus:

NORFOLK, Monday, Nov. 27, 1854.

"———: I have my father's permission to answer the letter you addressed him, requesting a statement of my escape from St. Joseph's. I would remark that I regret exceedingly that so many reports are in circulation, and have thought of making a public statement. With regard to my manner of leaving the Convent, the circumstance speaks for itself. Could I have had permission, or had been free to leave when I wished, I would not have had recourse to flight, and that in the still hour of night.

I escaped through a window near the chapel, fronting the avenue, where there is no enclosure, and ran or rather flew down the avenue, as the moon was shining so brightly that I feared being discovered by the watchman, who nightly guards the grounds around the building. When half way down the avenue, I heard a noise and soon discovered that the man who sleeps in a little house at the gate, was up, and had raised the window to see who was passing. I hid myself, and he did not perceive me, but he continued standing at the window until 4 o'clock, when the stage for Frederick passed, and I was unable to reach the stage, or even pass the gate until he withdrew, which was soon after the stage passed.

I feared to go to Emmittsburg for many reasons. I walked in the opposite direction as far as St. [illegible], when I became alarmed and climbed a side gate on the road, and remained until the Angelus rang, which was 6 o'clock. I then continued my journey on a road I had never traveled, and reached Creagerstown about 9 o'clock, where I met friends who protected me until the arrival of my father."

On the 30th ult., the Lady Superioress writes to a friend in Washington as follows:

"Miss BUNKLEY was with us ten months. She came here for the first time, about two years ago to make a retreat, and then petitioned to be received, but was advised to wait. A year after she renewed her petition, was received on trial, and has always appeared to be happy. We were greatly surprised when she was found missing, and much pained that she should have left as she did. It is well known that we do not desire to keep any one here who does not desire to remain; and had Miss B. expressed such a wish she would have been sent home immediately. We felt uneasy about her, when we heard from the neighborhood that such a person was seen on the road about daylight; and fearing something might happen to her, we sent our overseer to make some inquiries, who learned that she was in Creagerstown. As soon as we found out that she had really gone, I wrote to her father in Norfolk, telling him our uneasiness, and expressed the hope that she had gone direct to Norfolk. (I kept a copy of this letter.)

It can be proven by one hundred boarders now in our institution, Protestants and Catholics, that Miss B. never taught anything here except some lessons on the piano. She was free to write when and as often as she pleased; and never bound to speak any language but the English, and we don't know much if she knew any other.

Should any further information be necessary, we can give it; but I believe this is all that is necessary for the present."

The Sloop-of-War Albany.

From the Albany Atlas.

There is too much reason to fear that the Sloop-of-War *Albany* is lost. The wonder is, if the accounts given of her be authentic, that she kept afloat so long. Lieut. EMMONS, in his Naval History, in speaking of the *Albany*, says:

Steers and works readily, rolls easy, and pitches heavily. 1847.

Steers well, but sails and works badly, and makes a great deal of leeway, on a wind. Under the most favorable circumstances, never makes more than eight knots per hour. *Rolls and squats dreadfully*, and [illegible] 1848.

[illegible] 1849.

Lays to well, rolls deep. 1852.

Capt. [illegible], who commanded the *Albany*, early, says:

In consequence of the lowness of the *Albany* aft, she sends so deep in a heavy sea, or becalmed, that she often dips up her stern boat full of water.

With a narrow beam, the *Albany* had a heavy armament, and has, we greatly fear, been engulphed, adding another to the fearful list of shipwrecks which have bereaved the nation during the past year.

CONFESSION OF FORGERIES, AND AN INNOCENT MAN RELEASED.—On the 26th of December last, two forged checks, one for $900 and the other for $800, were cashed at the Delaware City Bank. Subsequently, a police officer of Philadelphia, named VOORHEES, was arrested on the charge of being the forger, taken to Wilmington, Delaware, indicted by the Grand Jury, and held for trial. In the meantime, four men, named JAMES HORTON, JOHN GILL, WILLIAM MINTZER, and CHARLES SAXTON, were committed to jail at Rutland, Vt., charged with forgeries there, and at Frederick, Md., Delaware and York Counties, Penn., and at Columbia, S. C. These arrests, as we learn from the Wilmington *Journal*, induced Mr. YOUNG, formerly of the Philadelphia Police, (who was confident of the innocence of Mr. VOORHEES) to proceed to Rutland and seek an interview with the prisoners, the result of which was, that GILL confessed that he committed the forgeries on the Delaware City Bank. Mr. FARIS, the teller of the Bank, upon whose evidence VOORHEES was indicted, next had an interview, and, being convinced that GILL was the guilty party, the charge against VOORHEES was withdrawn, the State entering a *nol pros.*

HICKORIES.—Can a hickory be successfully transplanted? People have often enough tried it, and generally said no. Being a few days ago in the garden of AUGUSTUS ADAMS, Esq., of Elgin, we saw a large number of hickories from three to seven feet high, which had been transplanted successfully from the woods, or rather the openings, and were growing vigorously on their second Summer. Mr. ADAMS stated that he had lost no more of them than of any other tree. His plan is to dig down until he gets tired of it, and then cut off the tap root. He never stops till he gets four feet, and from that to six, and yet he states that he never got so low as to find the tap root so small as the tree at the surface of the ground.—*Prairie Farmer.*

REPORT

OF THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, Dec. 4, 1854.

SIR: In the annual report of the Navy Department, which I now have the honor to present, I have taken the liberty, in addition to the usual statement of the operations of the squadron, and the general condition of the service and the public property, to recommend a still further general increase of the Navy, and to express freely my views of the great importance of its reorganization, and the enactment of new regulations for the discipline and improvement of seamen. If they are urged with seeming pertinacity, my only apology is a deep interest in the magnitude of the subject and a conviction of the necessity of legislative interposition.

SQUADRONS.

The vessels composing the Home Squadron are the frigate *Columbia*, the flag-ship, Commander G. J. WELSON; the sloops-of-war *Albany*, Commander J. T. GUNBY; *Falmouth*, Commander T. D. SHAW; and the steamers *Princeton*, Commander HENRY EAGLE; and *Fulton*, Lt. Com. J. K. MITCHELL. Commodore J. E. NEWTON still commands the squadron. The cruising of the vessels of the squadron has been principally among the West India islands and along the coasts bordering on the Caribbean Sea and the Gulf of Mexico.

The *Columbia* returned to Norfolk in obedience to orders from the Department, and on the 25th June sailed under instructions to Commodore NEWTON on special duty to St. Domingo. Having thoroughly surveyed Ouy or Gaimas and ascertained its depth and character, and examined the localities in its vicinity with reference to France for a convenient depôt for naval purposes, the *Columbia* returned to Pensacola, and is now under orders to proceed to San Juan de Nicaragua, conveying to that port Mr. WHEELER, U. S. Minister resident to Nicaragua, and Mr. MARTIN, U. S. Minister resident to Guatemala. The *Princeton*, Commander EAGLE, sailed from Norfolk on the 21st October for Pensacola, and will proceed on her cruise as a part of the Home Squadron.

The *Albany*, Commander GUNBY, in pursuance of the orders of the Commodore, has been actively cruising during the entire year, having visited, among other places of less note, Omoa, Truxillo, St. Thomas, Laguayra, Curacoa, Carthagena, Aspinwall, San Juan, Port Royal, and Savanna la Cama. She has done good service, and Commander GUNBY and his officers merit the approbation of the Department, as I have reason to know that the appearance of our flag at these points, and the bearing of the officers, contributed much to the encouragement and protection of our citizens engaged in commercial transactions in those quarters. The last official intelligence received from the *Albany* was the 25th of September, from Aspinwall, informing the Department that on the evening of her leaving Aspinwall, and no tidings of her having been received, it is not unusual that a patriotic anxiety should be felt touching her safety. The prevalent opinion is that she has encountered serious injuries from encountering storms, recently prevalent in her cruising ground, and that she has put into some port for repairs. With a view to obtaining information and affording relief, the steamer *Princeton* left Pensacola some days ago in search for the *Albany*—the Department wishing to ascertain the ascertained, she is safe.

The *Falmouth*, which sailed the 25th of April was under the command of Lieut. JAMES M. WATSON, was in good service, and having visited many of the ports of the West Indies, returned to the United States. On the 15th May sailed New-Orleans under the command of Lieutenant Commander J. T. BUNCE, to the port of Vera Cruz. Hon. Mr. GADSDEN, our Minister to Mexico, and bearer of the treaty recently concluded between the United States and Mexico, where she remained until the treaty was ratified, and then returned to the port of Washington, where she has since been necessarily detained and is now ready for service. The practicability of intercourse and communication by the construction of a ship-canal across the Isthmus of Darien, between Caledonia Bay on the Pacific Ocean, and the Gulf of San Miguel, on the Pacific, has long been a subject of much speculation and controversy among men of science and learning. The magnitude of the work and wonderful results which would be necessarily accomplished might appear upon the commerce of the world, and more especially upon the commerce between our Atlantic and Pacific possessions, induced the Department, with your approbation, to select the services of an intelligent and enterprising officer of the Navy, Lieutenant J. G. TOWNS, was volunteered to undertake the arduous duty. The Caribbean Sea being selected with the home squadron as a cruising ground for the Home Squadron, the Department selected the *Cyane*, Commander HOLLINS, might with great propriety, at the same time, take proper soundings of Caledonia Bay, and at the same time, while had been ascertained, examine convey any city that might endeavor to engage in the arduous and interesting enterprise. Passed Midshipman THATCHER, First Assistant Engineer J. H. HANEY, Midshipman H. H. GARLAND, and a few officers and seamen from the crew of the *Cyane*, also volunteered to embark in the adventure. The permission of the New-Granadian Government having been cheerfully given, the *Cyane* sailed from Philadelphia in December last, and arrived at San Sacramento, Caledonia Bay, on the 17th of January, the party were landed, and proceeded to examine the country and ascertain its depth and character, and examine the localities in its vicinity with reference to France for a convenient depôt for naval purposes, the Commodore returned to Pensacola, and is now under orders to proceed to San Juan de Nicaragua, conveying to that port Mr. WHEELER, U. S. Minister resident to Nicaragua, and Mr. MARTIN, U. S. Minister resident to Guatemala. The *Princeton*, Commander EAGLE, sailed from Norfolk on the 21st October for Pensacola, and will proceed on her cruise as a part of the Home Squadron.

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NEW-YORK CITY.

TRIAL FOR DIVORCE.

Case of Emily Simpson Childs *vs.* Solomon Childs.

SUPERIOR COURT—Part [illegible]. Before Justice [illegible].

SEVENTH DAY—WEDNESDAY, Dec. 6.

CONTINUATION OF THE EVIDENCE.

Mr. Graham called to the stand as a witness Leopold Hass. Mr. Graham said that he proposed by the witness to prove that William Childs came to him on the part of his brother, Solomon Childs, the defendant, and admitted to him, (Hass,) that Solomon Childs had been guilty of unjustifiable cruelty to his wife, and assured the witness that he had become penitent and was under a state of religious [illegible] on the subject, and that if his wife would try him, he would prove himself to be an affectionate husband to her; that this proposition was carried by the witness to the plaintiff, and her counsel advisers rejected it; that then William Childs proposed to allow this case to go by default, stating that Solomon would acquiesce in a judgment for divorce, provided he was liberated from the maintenance of his child.

The Court ruled the evidence to be inadmissible.

The Court adjourned until Thursday, at 10 A. M.

[NOTE.—The date of Solomon Simpson's letter in yesterday's paper, should have been 1850 instead of 1851.]

EIGHTH DAY—THURSDAY, Dec. 7.

The Court met at 10 o'clock, both counsels, Mrs. Childs, accompanied by her mother and a large assemblage of spectators, being present. Mr. Childs was absent, as was stated by his counsel, on account of sickness.

The following evidence was elicited:

Samuel Lowenger for the defence, sworn: I am a merchant at No. [illegible] Liberty-street, New-York; somewhere between May 6 and May 12, 1853, I went to the house of Belle Forrest, No. 51 Crosby-street, kept by Belle Forrest, in company with Mr. William Childs and Mr. Marcus Cohen; I know the time because Mr. Cohen was going to Europe, and we two went to a place to get a certificate from the Grand Lodge in Broome-street; I remember the date also, because Mr. William Childs at that time bought a watch of me for his intended; he bought on May 10; at that time William Childs was stopping at the Irving House; I looked on the Irving House Register of that date and saw his name entered in it; when we went into the house of Belle Forrest we went into the front parlor, where we drank some wine; while we were there Mr. Childs went to the opening into the back parlor and there conversed with Belle Forrest.

Cross-examined—The interval between May 6 and 12, I did not see Mr. Childs in April of that year; by looking over the books I can tell when I saw him before that time.

The cross-examination was here suspended for the witness to bring his books into court, in order to ascertain the dates.

Mr. Graham again proposed to call Mr. Hass to the stand as a witness, on the ground that the Court had decided that anything which would show that a witness was capable of telling a falsehood under oath was admissible, and he desired to show by the testimony of this witness that William Childs' declaration was inconsistent with his testimony.

The Court excluded the testimony.

Mr. Graham then asked that William Childs be called for cross-examination upon a particular point, with a view of having the same to militate against his evidence.

The Court decided not to admit the evidence.

Mr. Graham then recalled Solomon Simpson to the stand.

He testified as follows:

I was present when the affidavit of the 18th April, 1853, was sworn to by Emily Moore; after the affidavit was taken by Mr. Sage, the notary, it was deliberately read over and explained to her by Mr. Sage, prior to her signing; I saw Solomon Childs there with Emily Moore prior to her signing that affidavit; when I asked her if she knew Solomon Childs she said she knew a Childs [illegible] [illegible] a married man and had a wife in New-York; [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

Samuel Lowenger recalled—(Witness appeared on the stand with a memorandum taken from his books.)

Mr. Graham objected, on the ground that the witness left the Court with an understanding that he should bring the books into Court.

Witness said that he had brought his books into Court [illegible] [illegible]; they were at the Court as Mr. Graham desired to see them; they were at the disposal. Mr. Childs made his first purchase on the 5th of May, on his own account; he made a second purchase on the 10th; I met Mr. Childs three or four years before at a [illegible]; I [illegible] [illegible] May, 1853; I think it must have been a year after May that I saw him again in this City; I saw him last Spring or Summer with his brother Solomon; he was stopping with his brother at the Hotel Diu.

Orville M. Wheeler called for plaintiff.—Q.—What time of day was it that you saw Solomon Childs in the Irving House on Sunday? A.—I think it was about [illegible] o'clock.

Q.—Did you make a remark to anybody, that that was Solomon Childs? A.—I think I made such a remark; he was sitting on the right hand side as you go in; he was sitting by himself on one of the settees; I cannot give the name of the party to whom I made the remark; Mr. Childs was not engaged doing anything; I think he was merely sitting; I don't know what kind of dress he wore; I observed him while coming in; I think I asked the man if that was Solomon Childs, and I think the reply that he made was, that it was Childs; after having a momentary talk with this person, I went right through to the barber's room, and finding it closed, I went to my room; William Childs was not the person I saw; very few persons were in the hall at the time; the nearest person sitting to him was three or four seats; I don't know whether the person who made the remark to me has been a witness in Court; it was not Mr. Lee, of Hackensburg; I know him by sight; I think he has been engaged in this trial; he came up to me in the hall, and commenced to speak to me, and asked me if I was engaged in the trial; I don't recollect the reply I made; I think that was all; he might have talked to Solomon Childs, but I cannot say; he came from the direction where Mr. Childs was sitting; I suppose he came to have conversation with me, from having been intimate with him in Cincinnati; this conversation lasted some ten or fifteen minutes; when I went in and saw a gentleman sitting on the sofa, and while talking to this gentleman, this other party came up and spoke to me; he called me on one side, and then commenced to speak of Cincinnati, which brought up this Childs' case; he spoke of Detroit; I told the gentleman that I knew Mr. Childs by sight very well, but I was not very sure of his name; I don't know the Childses by their given names.

Mrs. Catherine Simpson sworn—I am the mother of the plaintiff in this case; her father is now in Europe; I expect him to return in the Spring; he has been gone about five or six months.

Q.—Were you present at the store or office of your husband at any time during the year 1850, when Solomon Childs, and William Childs, and others were there? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—How long was it after the marriage of your daughter? A.—It was from four to six weeks.

Q.—Where had she been living between that time and her marriage? A.—At Mrs. Phillips, Houston-street.

Q.—Do you remember her coming home to you? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—What time did she come home? A.—About 4 o'clock in the morning.

Q.—How was she dressed? A.—She was partly dressed.

Q.—The scene which occurred at the office, was on the same morning? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—What time of day? A.—About 10 o'clock in the morning.

Q.—According to your best recollection, who was there? A.—My husband, my son Harry, my son Solomon, myself and my daughter, and the two Childs, William and Solomon.

Q.—What took place there? A.—When William and Solomon came to the office, [illegible] he was going to take her life, because she was not a virgin.

Q.—What else? A.—My daughter, my husband was very excited and angry, and took a pistol down, and if asked [illegible] [illegible] what [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible].

Q.—You saw Solomon last year in Europe this year? A.—[illegible]

Q.—Do you remember when he went and when he returned? A.—He went just after New-Year—after January—[illegible]

Cross-examined—Q.—I want to get the several times he went to Europe. A.—He was gone five or six months.

Q.—When did he go last? A.—I don't remember; I went to Europe with my husband in the Fall of 1850; I believe he came back and returned from Europe was in May or June, in 1851; I am sure my husband went again to Europe a short time after I came back; I remember my son Solomon going to Cincinnati; I think it was after my husband went to Europe; I don't remember his going to Cincinnati more than once.

Q.—When Solomon Childs entered the office about six weeks after the marriage, did he speak angry? A.—I told you what he said, he spoke with an angry tone.

Q.—Did he say, "I will take your life, because you are not a virgin?" A.—He said that to me; he told me my daughter was not a virgin.

Q.—When most did he say to you?—what did you say? A.—I got very angry and would have killed him.

Q.—Don't you feel angry now?

Witness—How would you feel if it was your daughter?

Mr. Jordan—I cannot give you an answer to that.

Mr. Graham—We admit that she must be angry.

Witness—I am angry in my heart, and I suppose you would be the same.

Q.—Were these the first words Solomon spoke to you, saying to you that your daughter was not a virgin; and because she was not a virgin he would kill her? A.—These were the first words he spoke.

Q.—Had he a knife in his hand? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Nor a pistol? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Had he any sort of weapon? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—He had not even a stick? A.—No, Sir; my husband took down the pistol; I don't know that he snapped it; I don't remember what took place after he took the pistol down; William and Solomon went immediately out then, and that was all that was said that *I remember; I don't recollect trying to get her to say* that he threatened to shoot her; don't recollect her father reproving her for running away from her husband at every miff; my sons Solomon and Henry were present, but I don't recollect that they did anything; I cannot tell how long Solomon and William were in from the time they came in till they went out.

Q.—Do you know the reason why you can remember distinctly what was said? A.—I will never forget what he said; I did not hear Solomon say anything else; cannot say that William said anything; cannot say that Henry said anything; don't recollect what my husband said, he appeared to be very angry; I cannot say that Solomon stood still when the pistol was pointed at him; I saw Solomon Childs three or four days after that morning; he had been to Philadelphia.

Witness was examined at some length on the different houses occupied by her husband, when they were sold and where the family resided when she and her husband were gone to Europe. One of these houses was agreed to be hired by Solomon Childs of Mr. Simpson for $350 per year; Solomon, she said, had agreed to take it and some part of the furniture, but he never moved into it. A long examination was entered into, in which the witness described the sort of beard the defendant wore at that time and now; she said he wore at that time a goatee.

An effort was made by Mr. Graham to introduce the next friend of the plaintiff, Lionel H. Simpson, as a witness, but objection was raised on the ground that a party to the record could not be introduced.

Charles Watts sworn: I have been a constable a number of years; have lived in the house No. 51 Crosby-street; I have known it since August, 1853; have had occasion to go into it for the purpose of collecting rent; the parlor is on the right-hand side of the entrance; the numbers have not been changed since; the house was kept by Belle Forrest.

Cross-examined—I have been in the house several times.

Mr. Morange sworn: Saw the summons and complaint in this case in the month of March, between the 10th and 15th; the first complaint was made in February, 1853; it was defective; the second complaint was made out in November, 1853; neither of the Childs were present when Belle Forrest and Delzell were examined.

The remainder of Mr. Morange's testimony was of a legal character.

The Court adjourned at ten minutes past 3.

TRINITY CHURCH.

Opening of Albany-street.

THIRD DAY.

The Standing Committee on Streets met on Wednesday afternoon, pursuant to the adjournment on Tuesday, to hear any objections which might be still further urged against the proposed opening of Albany-street through Trinity Churchyard.

The Chairman asked the usual question—whether any gentleman present wished to submit other arguments for the consideration of the Committee?

Mr. EDWARD N. ROGERS said he was sorry he could not come prepared with the assessment list made by Mr. HALLECK; but it could not be found in the Comptroller's Office. There was only one remark which occurred yesterday that induced him to make any observation, and that was, in regard to the carmen. He wished to know who could influence them to sign such a document? Certainly not the owners of real estate, as they did not employ them. Only the mercantile community require their services, therefore they must have been influenced by that class, or they were not. If *they were, it shows that the carmen were originally* opposed to the measure. If, on the contrary, no such influence was exercised, the clear and evident inference to be deduced was—that the carmen voted independently in this matter, and that consequently, they gave a free and unbiased opinion.

Mr. P. Y. CUTLER said that it afforded him much pleasure to address this Committee on a subject which lay so near his heart as the one now under consideration did, especially when he saw in it young men—even his friend PURDY—who, though like himself had lost some of his hair, was yet young.

Mr. PURDY—Yes, I am. [Laughter.]

Mr. CUTLER said he was talking on a subject which interests young men, and as such, cannot but breathe the sentiments which now surround us—those of Young America. He thought he would, in speaking of this matter, present the sentiments of the young men of New-York. We have exhausted every argument on this subject which could be advanced by the old—if it ever from the first admitted of argument. It might as well have been discussed whether right was right, or wrong wrong. To argue that murder is right is absolutely abhorrent. The moment that an argument is attempted to be advanced in favor of it, the heart instinctively revolts against it. He was led to this train of thought by the universal instinct of man, which instantly revolts at the very thought of desecrating, not only the remains of the patriot, but those of the community. He would appeal to the feelings of the Committee. Was there one among them who would not recoil with horror at the bare idea of their remains being disinterred? Who does not shudder at the thought of the resurrectionists? Hence in every community the law appoints that the last resting-place of the dead shall be held sacred; and till within a few years it was considered a crime to violate or desecrate the grave in this State. Every land shows the monuments of the dead scattered around, marking the veneration in which the tombs of the departed were held. Egypt, Nineveh, Babylon, and even the savage nations evince this in a remarkable way. He would deem it idle to urge any argument to sustain this. All he would ask is reflection on the part of the Committee—calm reflection, before they would decide so grave a matter. He would remark that the merits of the deceased would entitle them to immunity from desecration, and that spot contains the ashes of those whose claims to our gratitude are transcendent—men on whose actions are based our present wealth, commerce, institutions, government—nay, our very population,—as the swords of the brave men whose remains repose in Trinity Churchyard opened the gate to that Exodus, such as never came from "beyond the Caspian, Bactria, nor India," by establishing for them here a home where they may enjoy peace and prosperity, and to which repaired "those who were cast forth by their mother countries into the sea." The population of 30,000,000, which we now have would never have increased to that amount were it not for the momentous struggle of the Revolution.

By whose efforts were these things effected? By those of our revolutionary fathers—they fought and bled for those blessings—they are worth money, more than money, to their posterity—as we now enjoy what is unpurchasable—peace and happiness, under our own excellent Constitution and Government. Those who purchased these blessings, where are they? "Gone to that bourne whence no traveler returns." Some have enjoyed the right of sepulture, and some monuments, and some others lie where they fell, unconfined, and who equally deserve the gratitude of every American as those of more illustrious names. It is in behalf of those he would address this Committee and crave their indulgence. It was said that no records existed that revolutionary soldiers were buried in that spot. He had written proof, sworn affidavits, and printed books, to prove that fact. He had written to the survivors of the Sugar-house prison, throughout the length and breadth of the land, and received but one unanimous and universal response—that the Revolutionary soldiers were buried in Trinity Churchyard, in the northern section. Mr. CUTLER proceeded to read many documents to corroborate his position. He would, if it were, ask any gentleman who had a doubt about the subject, that a great many persons were buried in Trinity Churchyard. He asked, was it necessary to talk to New-Yorkers on this subject, so long as we have the evidence that Commodore PAULDING, Gen. WILLET, ALEXANDER HAMILTON, Gen. LAMB, Dr. MCKNIGHT, and many other men of such eminence were buried there—but it necessary, he said, to cite further proofs? There was also judicial proof, which he laid before the Committee.

Every one speaks of this as the common burial ground of the City. It is not the ground of Trinity Church, but after 1703 was given to the Church in trust. It is the poor man's, the soldier's, and the rebel's burial-ground. It was the Potter's Field. What is proposed to be done?

Mr. WEST asked at this stage of the proceedings for whom Mr. CUTLER appeared.

The Chairman said that the right was extended to him to speak from the outset.

A lady here said: Go on Mr. CUTLER; don't give it up for your life!

We are asked to do something which we don't want to do. Not a member of the Committee want to see it done. Is there a painful duty to be performed which must be done? If so, perform it. If you have a necessary duty which must be done in the face of the public sentiment of New-York, do it, and he would defend them. But no such duty was required. One was urged against which their better feelings revolted. You are asked to run a street through the public (he used the word public advisedly) grounds of the City of New-York. This ground was, prior to 1703, dedicated to the public, and subsequently the dedication was continued. Trinity Church has no right to this ground, beyond the trusteeship for the families buried there, and a violation of that trust *the law considers an encroachment on public* grounds appropriated for public purposes. The law will not permit any one to break his plighted faith, or disappoint the expectations of any one founded on an honest pledge, and denounces it as illegal, immoral, indecent and irreligious. The application of this opinion was stronger in the present case, as the case in which it was first advanced was one in which a necessity existed. In the present one no such necessity can be urged. Mr. CUTLER also read the opinion of Judge STORY, from Peter's Reports, vol. 2, p. 566, declaring it an outrage to the living and dead to disturb the resting-place of the dead. It is said that in one case the law allows it; but he denied it, as there was not a case on record, reported, printed or quoted, in which a public burial-ground can be converted to public purposes.

The Chairman asked if they had not lost the right to it by lapse of time.

Mr. CUTLER said so long as the dead existed, it could not be forfeited to the public, and they cannot refuse to bury any person on payment of three shillings, without betraying the trust originally reposed in them. Is this a public improvement? The thing is too ridiculous to argue on. A public improvement! a street that cannot be used, so steep that no loaded cart can ascend it. He would sooner have the opinion of the 700 carmen than that of all the gentlemen who cavil about it, either on one side or the other. They have a street within 40 feet of the proposed one which cannot be used,—and the proposed one will be similar without damming up the river, and raising it to the level of the higher ground, but such a project has not been contemplated. [Laughter.] Mr. CUTLER then adverted to a document prepared by the Chairman, and wished to correct an error advanced in it, which was that it was therein stated that an advance in the value of public lots was a public improvement in general—but he would contend that it was not a public improvement, where only one or two private persons were benefited. Those parties do not wish for a street; that they don't want. It is Mammon that leads them on, and that improper love of gain—cupidity. If Mammon be a glorious motive—if to be rich makes a man good—then indeed we have very few good men out of Wall-street.

There was another, and a more matter of fact subject, upon which he would request their most earnest consideration. The statute provides, that when the majority of the inhabitants are opposed to the project, they can put a stop to it at any stage of the proceedings. 'Tis true, litigation would cause enormous expense. To open an ordinary street costs from $50,000 to $60,000, and then the street may not be opened. This course is an outrage on the City—it is a stench in the nostrils. To pay a tax of $50,000 for a street which cannot be opened, is very costly and unpleasant, and this street never, never could be opened; and why? because legal evidence was before the Committee which proved the position he took. Public opinion was against it, the opinion of property-holders was against it, whose will was a *fact* in the matter—the law forbade it—and these facts it was the duty of the Committee to weigh well and examine. He then urged the Committee, that although they may have formed an opinion adverse to the cause he advocated, such was no reason why they should adhere to it; and cited many instances of eminent men, among whom was Chancellor WALWORTH, and other legal Jurists of high standing, retracting their error, and acknowledging that they had been misled.

Mr. CUTLER then made a feeling appeal to the Committee, invoking them in the names of Young America, that could not be unmindful of their fathers—and of Young Ireland, who could not forget that a SMITH O'BRIEN yet lived, and an O'CONNELL was dead, without feeling horrified at the ashes of patriots being thus defiled and desecrated. He implored them to stay such unholy proceedings.

Mr. STEPHEN STORM hoped that they would not be driven to the Supreme Court, as a vast deal of expense would be entailed, but as there were a great many property holders against it they would sustain any appeal that would be made.

The Chairman asked, would it not be brought before the Supreme Court in either case.

Mr. STORM could not see in what form or under what plea it would be brought before it.

The Chairman said that Mr. HALLECK's figures showed that the majority of interest was in favor of the opening.

Mr. STORM said that he would be prepared if necessary, to prove the contrary.

Mr. WEST made some remarks about Trinity Building.

Mr. A. J. BLEECKER said, in reply, that a mistaken idea prevailed and was reiterated before this Committee, and paraded before the public, over and over again, about Trinity Building. Trinity Church never owned it, and never sold it, and consequently cannot be liable to the imputation that in the erection of that edifice the remains of the dead were disturbed. It was so called from its proximity to Trinity Church, as the Metropolitan Theatre, or any such building, is designated from its vicinage to the parent building.

Mr. EMBEN wished to know whether the decision of the Committee was final, and if an appeal might be made to the Supreme Court.

The Chairman replied that he considered that if this Board concurred with the Board of Aldermen, on the supposition that a majority of interest was opposed to the opening, and that supposition should be erroneous, an appeal might be made to the Supreme Court.

The Committee then adjourned *sine die.*

THE PAUPER CHILDREN.

The Oliver-street Industrial School—What has been done there.

The annual meeting of the Fourth Ward Industrial School (under the care of the Children's Aid Society,) was held yesterday at No. 22 Oliver-street.

The Secretary's report was presented by Mr C. L. BRACE. The Treasurer's annual statement exhibited the following results of the year:

Donations and Subscriptions in cash	$2,003 28
Expenditures on account of School	1,539 89
Balance	$463 39

Mr. BRACE made the following interesting statement:

The Ward in which this school is situated has been, more than any other in the City, infested with thieving and vagrant children. The returns of the Chief of Police, for the first six months of 1854, show 200 cases of petit larceny in this District; being more than any other, and double the number reported in most Wards. Over 3,000 people also are reported as having been lodged during this period, as vagrants, in the Station-house; being some 500 more than any other Ward. The object of this Association has been to reach this and crime and these vagrant habits by direct efforts upon the poorest children. For this purpose, the members—ladies from various sections of the City—gathered in the basement of the Mariners' Chapel, in Roosevelt-street, to open an Industrial School. A Matron had been appointed, and the children had been collected by the visitors of the Children's Aid Society. Who of us will ever forget those first few days among those children? It was in the very effluvium of the worst quarter of the Ward; little beggar girls who sold candles and apples in the low County street [illegible], [illegible] [illegible] and picked up their living along the docks. They came filthy, disorderly, with uncombed heads and unwashed hands; many without shoes or bonnets, shivering in torn or flimsy dresses. More than that—they were bold, impudent and ungoverned, and habituated to foul and profane language. At first no control could be obtained over them. The matron was powerless. A new teacher was procured in her place. The members worked patiently in their classes; and, at length, kindness and good judgment began to have their influence. There began to appear, as we all had hoped, under the rough exterior, gentle children's hearts. The wild feelings, impetuous indeed, were as quick to move to generous and kind impulses, and all habits were dropped. The children began to learn something of steadiness at work, and the words of religion, scattered informally here and there, by those who were giving up so much to help them, we cannot doubt were at work in their hearts.

The main object of the school was not so much to thoroughly educate in books, as to refine and purify these wild children of the street, and to teach them to *work.* Common English branches have been taught in the morning, and industrial occupations in the afternoon. Of these latter sewing has been the principal, in addition to the making of paper bags for grocers, and common housework. Two salaried teachers have been employed; but the main part of the labor has been done by volunteers,—ladies who have come often from a distance, through the most inclement season, to aid these children of the poor. A cheap dinner has been provided each day for the children, and others have been allowed to have the clothes which *they could earn. Fifty pairs of shoes have* been distributed, given by the kindness of the neighboring shoemakers, and 112 garments have been earned, besides a large number distributed. In the work room, about 50,000 paper bags have been made by the children. The outdoor labor of the School has been almost entirely performed by Rev. Mr. GERRY, Visitor of the Children's Aid Society. In this work, Mr. GERRY has been materially assisted by the ladies who have taken an interest in the School. They have penetrated the foul alleys and entered the worst cellars and houses of the district, to find the abandoned children of the poor. Through Mr. GERRY's efforts, forty-eight children attending on the school have been sent into the country, to homes where they could begin life anew, under pure and kindly influences. Many of those regularly attending have been sent to public schools of the City. The whole number of names registered in the books of the school is 270; the largest number at any one time was 170.

While struggling with many difficulties, the school was one day visited by a gentleman of the City, who has never been able to look with indifference on human misery—MOSES H. GRINNELL. He saw the little crowd of thin, hungry faces, as they were gathered round a meagre dinner, and said at once, "You shall have a house." In a short time a house was procured at No. 22 Oliver-street, at $750 rent, and tendered to the Association free of cost. Bath-rooms were constructed in it, and in May, 1854, the School was moved into it.

This is a brief statement of what our work is. We, the members of the Association, have been willing now, for a year, to come down among the poor children of this quarter, and help to instruct and elevate them. We feel that we have a right to ask aid of the public. These poor girls are to grow up to womanhood, and their crimes and sufferings then will cost far more to the City than their care now. It is estimated that one alone of our little girls, of only thirteen, taken from the prison to the school, and then driven out again by the ill-treatment of parents, will cost the City, before her term at the House of Refuge is finished, $500—or almost a third of the whole annual expense of the school.

Our great expense is *food.* Who that has a bag of meal in his store, a barrel of flour, a little rice, will not spare something for the poor little beggar-girl, who is now first trying to improve herself at school?

The following named ladies were elected officers of the Association for the ensuing year:

First Directress—Mrs. Elisha Peck.
Second Directress—Mrs. F. D. Morgan.
Third Directress—Miss Griffin.
Secretary—Mrs. Price.
Corresponding Secretary—Mrs. Gray.
Treasurer—Mrs. Dr. Willard Parker.

Donations can be sent to the School, No. 22 Oliver-street, or to the office of the Children's Aid Society, Clinton Hall, Astor-place.

Relief to the Shipwrecked.

The Life Saving Benevolent Association of this City was organized a few years since, under a charter from the State of New-York; its object being to encourage meritorious conduct, to grant rewards, donations and premiums, in money and medals; to build or purchase and use life-boats, boats and station-houses, articles and materials suitable to afford facilities for saving life in cases of shipwreck or otherwise, and by themselves and others to perform any similar services of benevolence and charity."

The Association has been instrumental, with the aid of appropriations from the General Government, in causing the erection of a number of station-houses on the coasts of Long Island and New-Jersey, and in having them well supplied with apparatus necessary to relieve the shipwrecked; and through its instrumentality, further appropriations were made by Congress, at its last session, to increase the number.

The present means of the Association are wholly inadequate to enable them to perform all the good they would desire, and they are therefore compelled to appeal to the public for additional subscriptions.

The payment of ten dollars to the Association constitutes a membership for one year; one hundred dollars, a life membership; and the payment of five hundred dollars a life manager.

Subscriptions will be received by either of the officers.

The Board of Managers consists of the following gentlemen:

The Collector of the Port of New-York.
The President of the Chamber of Commerce.

George Griswold,	E. K. Collins,	Henry Chauncey,
A. B. Neilson,	M. Livingston,	Jas. J. Aspinwall,
Moses H. Grinnell,	Theodore Dehon,	A. A. Low,
Thomas Tileston,	Moses Taylor,	W. E. Jones, Jr.,
Augustin Averill,	Josiah L. Hale,	Oliver Tate, Jr.,
Lambert Suydam,	Chas. H. Marshall,	F. A. Delano,
John C. Green,	W. T. Wetmore,	Robert Kermit,
Edwin Bartlett,	Henry Coit,	James Bertram,
S. T. Nicoll,	Joseph Walker.	

WALTER R. JONES, President.
DANIEL LORD, Vice-President.
ROBERT C. GOODHUE, Treasurer.
JOHN D. JONES, Secretary.

LONG ISLAND.

MURDER TRIAL.

Trial of John N. T. Tucker for Murder.

KINGS COUNTY COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER—THURSDAY.

Before Judges Strong and Moore, and Justices Stillwell and Stryker.

This Court reassembled at 10 o'clock this morning.

The District Attorney, R. C. UNDERHILL, Esq., opened the case to the Jury and gave a brief review of the circumstances, so far as they had come to his knowledge, and closed by stating that the accused was either guilty of murder, or else no crime at all had been committed.

TESTIMONY FOR THE PROSECUTION.

Rachel Myers sworn: I live at No. 403 Atlantic-street; am the wife of John P. Myers; have lived there since May last; knew the prisoner, Tucker, personally; lived in the same house; cannot say how long he lived there; say two or three weeks; came the 4th of August, I think; Mrs. De Nyse keeps the house; his family consisted of his wife and three children; two by his present wife and one by his former; the child of his first wife was Florence, and by his present wife, John and Vincent; Vincent was about two and a half years old, and Florence was about eight years old; John was a babe 18 months old; the house is in Atlantic, between Bond and Nevins-streets; a three-story house on the north side of Atlantic; [illegible] there are houses adjoining on both sides; prisoner and his family occupied a front attic room in the third story; I occupied back room in first story; the all [illegible] with Mrs. De Nyse; Mrs. Vanderger and Miss Vanderger occupied front room on the second floor; a niece of mine, named Ellen Snyder was also in the house; the front room on the first floor was occupied by Mr. De Nyse's family; there are two front rooms in the third story; Cornelius Myers occupied the other front room on the third floor; he is my step-son; a Mr. Henderson occupied the back room on the third floor; I remember this transaction; it was on Wednesday night, August 2 last; my attention was first called by a great noise up stairs; I was on the second floor, in my mother's room, in the [illegible]; heard cries for help; this was about [illegible] o'clock in the evening; it was a female voice; supposed that it was Tucker; heard the cry of "help" and "murder" by, as I supposed, Florence and Mrs. Tucker; Mrs. De Nyse and me went out into the front yard where if we could observe anything; saw the prisoner hanging out of the window; these persons were [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] of the first three years of [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]; he was hanging by his hands from the window; he saw us and went back again; we made no outcry; there was a light in the window all where his wife stood; was in the act three or four minutes; merely went out, looked up to the window and ran in again; I then went to the back room on the first floor, and called my son, telling him that there was something dreadful going on up stairs; did not hear the little girl make any appeal to her father; did not hear her say, "Oh, father, do not cut my throat;" James De Nyse, James Myers and Mr. Henderson, who were in the basement, went up stairs; did not see Tucker until he was brought down stairs; saw Vincent after he was dead; after the occurrence he was dead; Tucker and his wife were not at home all that evening; they went out just after tea; about 6 o'clock they took tea; should think that it was about 7 o'clock when they went away, and think they returned about 8 o'clock; did not see them when they came back; never was in Tucker's room to my recollection.

The counsel for defence said they had nothing to ask this witness. As she was leaving the room they called her back, and in reply to questions by counsel of defence she said:

I know that the prisoner purchased a toy that night for Vincent, the boy that was killed.

Cornelius Myers, sworn: Am step-son of last witness; live at No. 403 Atlantic-street, and lived there at the time of this transaction; was at home that evening and know defendant; this transaction occurred between 7 and 10 o'clock of the evening of the 2d of August last; my attention was called first to the occurrence by Mrs. Myers, who came running down stairs and said that Tucker was hanging out of the window; heard shrieks of women and children up stairs; I was on the second floor; could not distinguish the cries; the noise lasted several minutes and then it was all quiet for a few minutes; next Henderson and De Nyse came running up stairs and we all went up stairs together; heard women and children shrieking; I was behind the two; don't know where Henderson is now; we went to the floor of Tucker's room; the door was locked; De Nyse put his foot against the door and "shoved in;" I went in with *De Nyse; as that was Tucker apparently leaning* over the child Vincent; the child was on the floor about a step from the door—it was weltering in blood; the blood flowed from the throat, which was cut; Tucker was on one knee and jumped upon him; he had a razor in his right hand; it was bloody; identified razor by mark put on after it was carried to the station-house; I did not take it in my hand; Tucker was looking around when we went in; he was evidently trying to cut; he did not say anything; can't say whether he turned his eyes towards me or not; I made an attempt to get the razor; he resisted and I got him upon the floor, when he partly rose from the floor, and, with the razor still open in his hand, made a dash at his wife, and caught her by the throat with his left hand, and cut her with the razor in his right, in the mouth, chin and neck; he said nothing; his wife was standing in the corner of the room; could not tell whether she made any resistance or not; cannot say what she was doing; I caught hold of his right wrist, and Henderson pulled the razor through his hand; at this time he had his left hand on his wife's throat; she was on the floor; he tumbled her over on to the floor when he made the dash at her; she fell over a chest; I had to choke him and kick him to break his hold from her neck; I broke his hold; then the officers came and took him away from me; Tucker had considerable strength at the time, and made much resistance; did not notice his eyes; I am in the habit of seeing him daily at the table; could not see his countenance; it was covered with blood; heard no one speak to him in the room; at the bottom of the stairs he said "they" were trying to ruin him; the officer then had him in charge; the officer's name is Caverley; Henderson took the razor in his room and laid it on the washstand; don't know who carried it to the station-house; the child was not dead when I first went in; I went down stairs with the officer and returned to the room, when I saw the child lying in the arms of its mother; the child was about 3 years old; that evening, about 6 o'clock, saw Tucker give Vincent a present; Tucker sat down to the supper table as I was leaving; he looked rather wild in the eye; have seen him in that way before; it was a kind of a sharp look; observed it only in the evening of the day—never in the morning; cannot say that he was in liquor at those times; he was more eccentric, and more talkative in the evening than in the morning; his deportment was generally correct; this change in his countenance was observable almost every day; don't recollect of ever hearing him making any odd or strange remarks; I understood that he was an editor or reporter for a paper; never heard him speak of his employment; saw Dr. Hewitt there a few minutes after the occurrence.

Cross-examined by Mr. Gale—Had known Tucker previous to this occurrence about two weeks; was in the habit of seeing him nearly every morning and evening during that time; say four or five times a week; saw him at the table; don't know only from hearsay that Tucker and his wife went out to walk on that evening; can't say how many times I kicked Tucker in the room—as often as I could; kicked him in the head as hard as my strength would allow me.

Ahmed Hallett, M. D., sworn: I am a practicing physician in this city; I was called to No. 403 Atlantic-street about 9 o'clock on the evening of the 2d August; was told a murder had been committed; was shown to the third story front chamber, where I saw Mrs. Tucker holding the boy Vincent in her arms, dead; found an incision upon the left side of the throat extending about four inches—in depth extending to the vertebra, severing the arteries and veins; that was the cause of death; the wind-pipe was not cut.

Cross-examined by Mr. Gale—It was a single cut—a clean wound made by some sharp instrument.

James D. I. De Nyse, sworn: I live at No. 403 Atlantic-street; remember the night of the transaction; keep the house; prisoner and his family boarded there exactly two weeks; the prisoner and his wife went out together about 7 o'clock; between 9 and 10 o'clock my attention was called by cries in Tucker's room; broke open the door the second time I went up; the first time all was silent after I got to the door; heard Florence cry while returning down stairs, and heard that Tucker was climbing out of the window, and went *into the yard but could see nothing of him*; I heard several voices crying "Murder;" they were the voices of females; I then went up stairs and burst the door open after knocking; I knocked very loud; the cries of murder and help continued while I was knocking; the door was locked; have not been able to find the key since; when we entered the room saw the boy Vincent apparently dead on the floor; saw Tucker with one hand—left hand—hold of his wife's throat; she was down, and he was over her; a razor was in his right hand; he was apparently cutting at her; Mr. Myers first grappled with Tucker, while Mr. Myers had hold of Tucker, Tucker said, "They are trying to murder me;" and while the officer was taking him down stairs Tucker made use of the same expression; in the room he looked like a demon; brow was contracted; he tried to cut Mr. Myers while he had hold of him; Tucker was Editor of the *Daily Advertiser*; usually in the morning Tucker was calm, and in the evening he generally appeared excited; he was seldom talkative, except in the evening, when he thought he knew more than any one else; he appeared anxious every evening to get up an argument with some one; I was out with him several evenings, when he drank brandy; have seen him drink four or five times in an evening; we went together, I think, three or four evenings; observed that the liquor made him more excited and talkative; at those times his conversation was not rational; it was so before he drank; have seen him on several other evenings act as he did after going out with me; on the night of the murder, when he returned from walking out, I saw him go up stairs; I let him into the house at that time; the door was locked; he returned alone; had some conversation together; thought he was not exactly right; asked him questions, and he seemed to be in a hurry to get up stairs, and answered me as he was going up stairs; he staggered as he went up; his body went against the wall; did not smell anything; have on other evenings; this was ten or fifteen minutes before I heard the first call from up stairs; I gave the razor to Officer Caverly; (identified;) he was editor of the *Advertiser*; I was the advertising agent on the same paper; saw an article he said he had written for the paper on the Sunday previous; it appeared on the next day, Monday; I think he was on the *Advertiser* from June until this occurrence; there was another door in the room besides the one I entered; I had the key of that door in my possession; it was locked; there was no person in the room where the transaction occurred but Tucker and his family; from the lintel of the second story window to the sill of the third story window was 4 feet 9½ inches; the window is about 3 feet square; the lintel of the second story window extends from the wall 2½ inches; I have seen defendant stagger, slightly, on previous occasions; one evening in Fulton-street; was walking with him from a society meeting on Fulton-st.; it was not a Temperance meeting; can't remember of any other time; he drank two or three times that evening.

Cross-examination by Mr. Gale—was first introduced to Mr. Tucker in the *Advertiser* office, sometime in June; went to my house three or four weeks after that, to board; saw him nearly every day at the office; generally saw him at tea time at my house, very seldom at breakfast time or in the morning; my family took breakfast usually from 6 to 6½ o'clock; have talked with him upon the subject of temperance; he got excited, and I stopped; this was about a week previous to this occurrence; had no other discussion with him at the table; when he came into the house, after having walked out with his wife, he talked with me about five minutes, at the foot of the stairs; he looked wild; have heard him talk upon the subject of religion; on this subject he was always excited, and his eyes looked wild; whenever I noticed them; never was in his room but once; his health, apparently, was good; never heard of his taking any medicine except a glass of brandy, which he said had been prescribed by a physician; did not tell me of taking any other kind of medicine; I know nothing of his habits other than what I have already stated.

Susan De Nyse, sworn: Am wife of the last witness; I was present on the evening of August 2; I knew defendant; saw Tucker and wife go out; saw them return in about half an hour; Mrs. Tucker came home first, the defendant about ten minutes afterwards; saw both go up stairs; did not see Tucker stagger.

The prosecution here rested, with the reservation of the right to examine one more witness to-morrow.

THE DEFENCE.

Mr. Nodine then made his opening statement to the Jury, and contended that the prisoner was insane at the time of the commission of the act, and therefore irresponsible.

Herman J. Eddy sworn: I reside in Prince-street, Brooklyn; am a clergyman of the Baptist Church; have known Tucker from childhood; his childhood was spent in Meriden, Wayne County, N. Y.; I suppose him to be [illegible] or [illegible] years old; I first knew him as a clerk in a store in his native town; he was occupied after that as an assistant to the office of the County Clerk; his brother was County Clerk at the time; the next I heard from him was that he had been converted at the Baptist Church in the village of Lyons, soon after he came to Meriden, and engaged in a revival meeting there; it was the first time that I observed anything strange in his manner; this was about twenty years ago; when he engaged in prayer, I noticed him on his knees, with his eyes to the ceiling talking to God as if he was his equal; his hair would become disheveled and, and when speaking his eyes had a wild expression, and his voice had a tone that was angry; the next time I saw him was some months afterwards in the same place, in the vicinity of a Congregational preacher; I heard him preach in a variety of meetings, at which he took the lead; his manner was the same as before, with the exception of prayer; he would nearly always, in speaking, be [illegible] and [illegible]; his audiences were not large; the leading members of the Church did not sustain him; the next personal knowledge of him was when editor of a Syracuse paper, I think, called the *Syracuse*, an Abolition sheet; the paper was soon changed to the Syracuse *Star*, a neutral paper; he continued editor; next saw him in the village of [illegible], where I had a parish; he came to deliver an address before the Odd Fellows' Lodge; I heard the address; there was nothing extraordinary in the address, with the exception of an exhortation on the religious principles of the Order; [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] saw him next in the City of New-York about [illegible] since; I had received several letters from him previous to this; [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] which to preach, as he had been restored to membership; soon after that he called at the hall where I [illegible] [illegible] at my house; I invited him to preach in my pulpit; he made an effort to do so, spoke at random for 10 or 15 minutes, threw himself on the sofa in the pulpit and covered his face, appearing to be agitated; he manifested while preaching, which I remember, a [illegible] wildness of expression; after he came down from the pulpit showed me a sermon which he had prepared, and threw it on the table; I have it [illegible] yet; next saw him in the office of the *Daily Advertiser*, of Brooklyn, about two weeks before this occurrence; he said he had been very unfortunate—everything had worked against him all his life, but now he had a position which would make him rich in a very short time; he described to me his plan, which was to advocate the new American Party (Know-Nothings); he said he had already excited heavy blows at Romanism in Brooklyn; he then said the Irish were combined against him; he said they had "spotted" him; he then pronounced himself by name Mr. Thompson, the proprietor of the paper, and said if he would buy the paper we both might be rich; he would be rich at once; there was no doubt the paper would pay; I told him; he then went to the desk or [illegible] and I heard him use violent language; saw he was exceedingly excited; I soon after left the office; I saw him next after the child's death in jail; his language and deportment during the sermon two years ago was incoherent and disconnected; never knew that Tucker drank liquor; his general disposition was kind and humane, but of an excitable disposition.

The hour for adjournment arrived, when the Jury, after being reminded by the Court of the importance of keeping their own counsel, were discharged until this morning at 10 o'clock, to which time the Court adjourned.

Taxable Property in Brooklyn.

The taxable amount of property in Brooklyn in 1776 was about $20,000; in 1824, $2,600,000; in 1834 when incorporated as a city, the whole amount of real and personal estate of the city amounted to $15,600,000; in 1846, $32,000,000; in 1850, $36,600,000, and in 1854 $73,600,000.

In 1825 the population was 11,000; in 1830, 15,000; in 1835, 24,000; in 1840, 36,000; in 1845, 60,000; in 1850, 96,000. The population now (1854) is estimated at 150,000. This is Brooklyn proper.

NEW-MEXICAN NEWS.

The Mesilla Valley People—Major Gwinn's Arrival Out—The Indians—Their Faithlessness.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

ST. LOUIS, Sunday, Dec. 3, 1854.

I have just received late news from New-Mexico, in the form of an elaborate letter from a friend, which I condense for the information of your readers. The inhabitants of the Mesilla Valley have recognized the authority of the United States, and have evinced their sincerity by surrendering up several fugitives from justice to the authorities of New-Mexico.

That gallant young officer, Lieut. JOHN W. DAVIDSON, of the Dragoons, arrived at Santa Fé on the 29th October, with his command. He had been out three weeks in search of hostile bands of Indians along the eastern line of the territory. He traversed the valleys of the Rio de Pecos and the Rio los Gallenas, but found no traces of the rascals.

The troops under the command of Maj. GWINN arrived at Santa Fé on the 31st of October. They had encountered no difficulties worthy of note. It is also stated that Capt. SYKES and his lady and Miss MCRAE had arrived in safety. A soldier belonging to Fort Defiance was murdered by the Indians about the middle of October. Assistant Surgeon LEAVENWORTH is now on his way to the United States.

Governor MERIWETHER held a council with CHICO VELASQUEZ's band of Indians the first week in October. They professed, as usual when presents are expected, great friendship for the United States. Presents were, of course, distributed, but no one believes they will effect any good. These and other bands now make an avocation of murdering the whites wherever they can catch them, and stealing horses and cattle. On the 28th September, a party of Indians entered the little village of Tome, seized a woman and children, and carried them off, driving away a considerable number of cattle. In the early part of October, a party of them descended upon the rancho of Judge OTERO, twenty miles south of Albuquerque, and carried off nearly all his stock. On their way home they committed a number of other depredations of like character. These Indian outrages are now becoming as frequent as those in our Great Plains. Congress appropriated $20,000 at its last session for holding treaties with the Apache, Navajo, and Utah tribes. The treaties were made, but it is seen they have been of no avail. The truth is, that Indians can only be kept in order by the presence of a sufficient military force to punish promptly every crime committed by them. Their promises amount to nothing. They are broken upon the first temptation.

It is said that adventurers from California are making forays into Sonora in search of gold. I have long known from army officers, who have traversed the northern portions of that province, that formerly gold and silver mines were extensively worked in that region. They were, if tradition may be trusted, very rich and productive. The Mexicans who worked them were finally driven away by the ferocity of the Indians.

Our local news does not amount to much. The Missouri and Mississippi rivers have been very low for several months. Consequently our trade is dull, and nearly all branches of business inactive. The money market is tight and there is a good deal of mistrust of eastern bank paper. Yours, X.

The Transfer of Bishop Potter.

The transfer of Rev. Dr. POTTER, from his place of Rector of St. Peter's Church, to that of Bishop of the Diocese, has been made the appropriate occasion of an expression of the high esteem and friendship in which he is held by his Ministerial brethren, and by his fellow-citizens generally, of other denominations in Albany, where (says the *Journal*,) he has so long adorned his high calling, by a life of devotion and usefulness. He will be followed to his new sphere by the sympathies and prayers of all who have learned to appreciate his many virtues as pastor and friend.

ROBBERIES ON THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD—SIX THOUSAND DOLLARS STOLEN FROM A PASSENGER.—We learn that a gentleman, on his way to this city, in the Michigan Southern cars, was robbed near White Pigeon, on Thursday, of $6,000 in Eastern funds, which he was bringing to this city to invest in real estate. The money was taken from his pocket by some person on the train, either at or near White Pigeon. A lady in the same train had her pocket picked of $60, all the money she had in her possession.—*Chicago Democrat, Dec. 2.*

A FEARFUL SCENE.—At the Centre Market this morning a little boy, aged six years old, a son of Mr. SWANBEY, who resides on the Island, was seized in the crowded market place by an angry bull dog, from which he could not be rescued until the animal was killed by blows from a number of cleavers, which cut open his head and nearly severed it from his body. Fortunately the child, protected by the thickness of his clothing, was not dangerously hurt. The owner of the dog was fined three dollars for permitting him to go into the market place.—*Washington Star, Nov. 30.*

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, DEC. 8, 1854.

The Times for the Mails.

The DAILY TIMES, (Morning and Evening) is issued every day except Sundays, and sent to subscribers by mail in any part of the country at SIX DOLLARS per annum.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is published on Tuesday and Friday of each week, containing all the reading matter of the Daily, and is sent to subscribers at THREE DOLLARS per annum.

The WEEKLY TIMES contains a selection from the reading matter of the Daily, and is sent to mail subscribers at TWO DOLLARS per annum. Ten copies sent to one for FIFTEEN Dollars.

Payment in all cases must be made in advance.

Congressional.

There was but little business done in either House yesterday. In the Senate the pay of Mr. ATCHISON, as Vice-President, was attended to, and a petition from Mr. E. K. COLLINS, praying that further provision be made for the protection of life and property on sea-going vessels, was received and referred. After some additional, but unimportant business, a message was received from the House, communicating its proceedings on the death of Hon. PRESLEY EWING, of Kentucky, on the conclusion of the reading of which, and after remarks on the high character and estimable qualities of the deceased, the Senate adjourned.

In the House a number of bills were introduced and referred; and the usual resolutions of regret were passed, after the announcement of the death of Hon. PRESLEY EWING. The House then adjourned.

Increase of the Navy Demanded.

"Even with the addition of the unfinished six steam-frigates, our Naval force will not exceed fifty vessels in condition for Service."

So says Secretary DOBBIN in his Navy Report. Fifty vessels, and what work is there for them to do! A seacoast on the east to be guarded, that stretches from the latitude of Halifax to within two and a half degrees of Havana; and another on the west that reaches from the possessions of our most jealous rival to those of a near neighbor who has long nursed a growing brood of injuries. We have harbors to protect in which our Commerce gathers her richest stores,—rivers which drain the wealth of the Continent. We want a squadron always hovering along our coast—sentinels that will permit no possible danger to approach us unannounced. We want ships to protect our fishermen on the Northeast and our merchantmen everywhere. The key to the Gulf of Mexico is in other hands than ours. To keep safe our possessions there, we ought never to lack vigilant men-of-war in that quarter. France has lately reinforced her naval force on the West India station; but before the reinforcement she was better prepared there than we are to defend her rights. On the Pacific the fleets of the Allies and the Czar are continually passing to and fro, and our ports are familiar with the sight of foreign frigates where our own are strangers. We want ships enough about the Hawaiian Islands to convince Consul MILLER that whatever action our Government has taken, can be maintained and defended against even his protests and his country's policy. We want no more such disreputable tales to go out of us as were told when news of the wreck of the *San Francisco* was brought in, "and there was not in all our ports a single Government vessel ready to rescue her." We want no more Ministers to China to decline their appointments because their only mode of conveyance to their posts is by British men-of-war. We want a navy able to defend us in time of war, and in peace to redeem all serious grievances—to back up and enforce *all* resolutions that a due regard to our interests deliberately adopts. It is well enough for a householder, whose doors are bolted and locked, by whose bed lies a stout bull-dog, and under his pillow a loaded six-shooter, to defy the assaults of those who covet his cash. Unarmed men, however, are most prudent when they are most peaceful and modest. But we are given over to annexations. We have a passion for taking islands and empires that other folks have claimed. It is only decently wise, then, to make tight our "wooden walls," and be sure that they are sufficient to flank all our weaker parts.

It would really be a sad thing to meditate—the contrast of our interests requiring protection and the feeble means which our Navy presents to defend them. We have spent $150,000,000 to create a NAVY, and have only the apology of a Navy to show for the expense. But there are one or two consolations left. There are all the materials close at hand for the construction of as many frigates as any emergency might require. Our forests are yet black with abundant timber for building. Of all articles needed in the construction we have plenty, and of men who can turn out in the same craft models both for speed and strength no land can make louder or better-grounded boasts. Then, for still more sudden demands, we have a mercantile steam-marine that a few days would convert into a noble and invincible fleet. In the year 1853, in these States, 66 steamers were launched, which averaged 1,600 tons each. So it is not worth while for us to go into a fit of despondency, or for any of our neighbors to grow impertinently officious, or to put on airs, although Secretary DOBBIN rates our Navy as inferior to that of many inferior Powers. Still, as a man would not go into battle carrying a sword-cane, so we cannot feel armed against the possibilities of such squally times as these, with only fifty vessels-of-war and an innumerable fleet of stout seaworthy steamers that were built to prosecute peaceful errands. Let us have a Navy to match our standing. If other steamers are to be built, now is the time, when labor is cheap and laborers are suffering for lack of work. It is a strange argument for a statesman to use,—but Mr. DOBBIN does use it, and it argues no less for his statesmanship than his humanity. Says he:

"Every dollar" in building a Navy "is expended among our own people in the purchase of material and payment of labor, in things that promote the mechanical skill of our country, ... and thereby perpetuating, a claim to our noble ... tached to our national independence. He who visits our Navy Yards, and lingers a moment in beholding the giant frames of the noble ships now being constructed by the genius, the labor, and with the material of our own country, will find that the money expended not merely results in presenting a floating battery to protect our property and our flag, but *gladdens the hearts of hundreds of cheerful artisans, who pay it back into the Treasury with fourfold interest.* It is not wasted capital; it is not like the millions annually sent abroad to foreign capitalists to pay the debts contracted for schemes of extravagance, leaving embarrassment in its trail."

These are appreciable sentiments for the hard times.

Mail Security.

Almost every mail-bag posted across the country is stuffed with letters of more or less importance. Sink it in the river or consume it with fire, and a thousand sad disappointments result. One letter, perhaps, has a draft in it worth a thousand to the man whose superscription it bears. Failing to receive it, he curses the stupidity of his correspondent, and sets him down as untrustworthy; but in the course of a month it all comes right. Another may have within it a tattered bank bill of small denomination; failing to come to hand, some promised visit must be postponed, some lone widow must practice a little more economy, and be satisfied with still less of those comforts which we, who enjoy them plentifully, call necessaries. But in the missing mail there may be another—a scrawl, blotted and defaced, which has no money in it—but lost; the loss sinks deeper into the heart than if eagles or bank bills had perished: it was in answer to a promise which now will seem never to have been fulfilled. Bright hopes have been burned or drowned with it—hopes that were cherished as no less dear than life have been extinguished. The money value is no criterion to judge the worth of a letter by. We have no competent measurement for such values.

Postmaster-General CAMPBELL in his late report recommends means to make the mails safer. The complaint of lost letters is one of daily occurrence. There is not a month or day in the year that the complaint is not preferred. Large sums of money are dispatched by mail which never reach their destination. Officers of the United States take them in trust, but if they are lost it is exceedingly difficult to discover who is the careless or guilty agent. Meanwhile, there is no remedy for the loser. The missing package may as well have been delivered into the hands of some wandering Bedouin as of the irresponsible agents of Uncle Sam. This is not as it should be, certainly. One would suppose that the Government ought to be as responsible for the trusty performance of its engagements as private individuals are. The Postmaster General insinuates that many losses are charged upon the departments which never occur. Of course, before one who sends or professes to send money by mail can recover in case of a *loss*, he should be obliged to bring reliable evidence of the facts alleged. And, so guarded, we are unable to divine a reason why so rich a body as Uncle Sam should not be held to the performance of his engagements as any common carrier is,—especially when he insists upon a monopoly of the carrying, and threatens heavy penalties to those who take the job off his hands. It seems to us that there is a reform here called for, which the proposal of the Secretary does not go deep enough to reach.

What he proposes is to establish a registry for valuable money letters at the office where they are mailed; receipts are to be given and descriptions forwarded separate from the package containing the letters, and in consideration of this added security an additional fee is to be paid by the depositor. Some such plan is said to work well in Great Britain, and it doubtless would prevent some losses. On the other hand it would inflict much additional labor on postmasters, require more time and many *additional* clerks, without making any more safe the great bulk of unregistered letters. It does not purpose to make the Department responsible for losses, but it would help to indicate the guilty parties through which they occur. In the very disreputable and proverbial insecurity of the mails, all will hope of Congress that it will look carefully into this proposition, and if it promises even a small improvement, will adopt it. Small favors will be gratefully received in this line.

Fifty Years of Newspaper Life.

The *National Intelligencer* made note of the remarkable circumstance a few days since, that the Member of Congress from the Marietta, Ohio, District, had just called at the office, to pay the *fiftieth* annual subscription of an old and continuous subscriber to the paper, residing in that district. For nearly the whole of this long period his newspaper intercourse has been with a single firm of publishers and editors—Messrs. GALES & SEATON. The compliment, creditable on his part, as affording the highest proof of his own good judgment and steady appreciation, was most worthily bestowed. The *Intelligencer*, as its name imports, has ever been one of the *National* institutions of the Federal Metropolis. Its Republican course has been an undeviating one—true to the country and the Administration of MADISON in the war of 1812–15; among the first to advocate the American System, established under the auspices of CALHOUN and CLAY, after the peace, in the able Congress of 1816; faithful to the same system of public improvement and domestic industry under every subsequent change of Administration and personal position; unyielding to the storm of Jacksonianism which displaced one of the truest and wisest statesmen of the country—by the defeat of JOHN QUINCY ADAMS for a second term of the Presidency; and preserving, for nearly thirty years since that event, a dignified and uniform opposition to the false theories and radical practices of the new Democracy then inaugurated; the veteran editors have won a reputation for fidelity and consistency which the whole country must respect, and which thousands of old friends and new, like their Ohio subscriber, honestly appreciate.

Another semi-centennial event in newspaper life has just been commemorated, and more imposingly, by a public banquet at the Burnet House in Cincinnati, given by the proprietors of the Cincinnati *Gazette* on the fiftieth anniversary of its establishment. The feature of this interesting occasion was the reminiscences which a review of these fifty years, in the Great West, called up. The history of the *Gazette* is the history, not of the State alone in which it is published, but of the Northwestern Territory, as all the country west of the Ohio and north of Kentucky was known on its first establishment. The State had been but recently inaugurated. The undivided territory was almost a wilderness. The period since elapsed, though comparatively a brief one in a Nation's age, has been prolific of wonderful changes in the West, not the least remarkable of which is the multiplication and improvement in the newspaper press, of which the *Gazette* has been a steady and most worthy type. The banquet was presided over by Mr. SCHOULES, the present chief Editor, and was attended by many of the best men of Ohio and Kentucky. The Ohio River was bridged by good fellowship, and the conventional line of North and South for the time obliterated by genuine national sentiment. Some of the old publishers and editors were present, and others sent their notes of regret. The dead of their catalogue were appropriately remembered, and the living contributors to the columns of the paper and to Western literature warmly welcomed. Altogether, the event was one of more than mere local interest, happily illustrating one of the volunteer sentiments of the occasion, that the Press, through a "power in the State not enumerated in Magna Charter, is recognized and recorded in the public mind."

Fears and Hopes for Kansas.

The Jackson *Mississippian* is in excellent spirits. He has seen Dr. MIDDLETON, one of his neighbors, who has been out to the Kansas Territory to take an observation of its capabilities, and study the signs of its promise. The Doctor found fertile regions and such scenery as is pictured in books for the drawing-room. He found just the soil that is needed for raising tobacco and grain. As a hemp-growing country, even Kentucky cannot beat it. The Kansas River runs nearly through the heart of it, while the majestic Missouri takes in washing on its eastern borders.

Then the Doctor finds a social and political promise no less flattering than the physical one. Squatters have taken some thirty or forty thousand claims already. And of the settlers, two to one, he thinks, are pro-Slavery men. The Missourians of course are in for the "Christianizing institution." Large relays of pro-Slavery men are hoped for from Kentucky this Fall, and many of the settlers from Indiana and Illinois he affirms to be in favor of Slavery. Our Jackson editor warms with his genial subject. He says:

"A great object will be achieved should a Slave State spring up on the western borders of Missouri. The West will then be open to us. We will hold in our hands the key to that immense domain, and no power can loosen our hold upon it but an unpropitious climate and an ungrateful soil. With Kansas as a Slave State, the equilibrium of the Union may still be preserved. In the branch of the National Legislature in which all the States are equally represented, without regard to their wealth or population, the South can still maintain equal strength with the North. In the meantime, new accessions to her strength may be made from the territory acquired with Texas; and, mayhap, the gem of the Antilles will glitter, ere long, in the galaxy of Southern States. The recent elections in California indicate a conservative feeling in that quarter on the subject of Slavery; and a proposition is now pending for a division of the State, with a view to the introduction of Slavery."

He expresses great confidence that the Pro-Slavery party will carry the Fall elections, but fears that, after these, there will be a rush from the Free States sufficient to turn the tide and shape—oh, dire calamity!—the political institutions after the model of Freedom. The elections have resulted as the prophet foretold. Now, let the *friends of Freedom* profit by his apprehensions, and rush in to save Kansas from the curse.

Consul General Miller and his Country.

A correspondent of the Editor of the Burlington *Free Press*, writing from Honolulu, mentions some interesting facts concerning Gen. MILLER. He says that the Consul General who was so anxious to have the annexation question "wait until he could hear from his country," "is an old man and irritable;—he has been accustomed to unquestioned authority in his previous military service in Peru, and he suffers much, at times, from the effects of old wounds, one of them a ball through the lungs, *received at the battle of New-Orleans.*"

We ought not then to make too much noise about the old gentleman's impertinent speech. Much is to be forgiven to a regular Englishman who has been tapped by a Yankee bullet. It is still a question, however, if the irritable Consul does not only too fairly represent the Government to which he is accredited. John Bull himself is "old and irritable." He has been "accustomed to unquestioned authority" wherever the sun shines, unless some one more powerful happens to be there with arms and ammunition sufficient to question him with proper dignity. Old John suffers too "from the effects of old wounds." He carries in his lungs some ounces of Yankee lead, and it makes him fretful. It is not pleasant to insist upon points that our neighbors dislike to yield; but when matters of duty are under consideration, and such a clump of islands as the Hawaiian are knocking at our door, it will not do to leave them shivering outside simply because Consul MILLER is irritable or John Bull is out of sorts.

City Children.

City Children are well cared for, when the Children's Aid Society can get access to them. The amount of good which has been accomplished during the past year by a single School under the auspices of this Society, is set forth in the report of the annual meeting at the school-building, published in another column. Nearly three hundred children are upon the register of the Oliver-street establishment. They have, in nearly every instance, been gathered from the lowest purlieus of the Fourth Ward, and, by dint of hard work and great patience, coupled with a dinner daily, gratis, and an occasional present of clothing, they have been brought to ideas of civilization, which they would never have imbibed had they remained in the filth and misery of their old haunts.

The Oliver-street School owes much to the benevolent assistance of a distinguished merchant of the City, who has tendered to the Association, *free of charge*, the premises now occupied for purposes of instruction. The report of the year exhibits a small balance in hand, and contributions are cheerfully awarded. We commend the School and its kindred institutions in different parts of the City, to the notice of the charitable. The enterprise is worthy of every encouragement.

MORE BANK DEFAULTERS.

Arrest of the Fugitive Teller of the Ocean Bank—Defalcation of $25,000 by the Market Bank Teller.

For a long time, several police officers of this City, have been actively engaged in various parts of the South and West, in search of the absconding teller of the Ocean Bank, WM. S. MCGUIGAN, who decamped with some $150,000 belonging to the Institution. It was supposed the defaulter was wending his way southward, and the steamers from New-Orleans, Havana and elsewhere, have been watched very closely. It seems that officer RALPH PATTERSON, and Sergeant MANSFIELD received certain information concerning the whereabouts of the fugitive, which led them to visit Jersey City at an early hour yesterday morning. The accused arrived there in the 3 o'clock train from Philadelphia in company with his brother, and both parties put up at a hotel under the name of Brewster. The proprietor having seen MCGUIGAN before, immediately recognized him as the teller of the Ocean Bank, and forthwith gave information to an officer, by whom he was arrested and conveyed to this City, when he was taken before Judge BEEBE for examination. On searching his carpet bag, it was found to contain a brace of Colt's six-barreled pistols, also a bag containing $2,300 in gold and a quantity of paper. On his person was found a pocket book containing about $200, and a gold watch.

Mr. JOHN R. BRADY appeared for the prisoner, who stated that he was not ready for an examination, and that he would like a postponement until Saturday. O. W. STURTEVANT and JAMES R. WHITNEY, who appeared for the bank, being engaged on that day, they postponed it until Monday. A gentleman appeared to make a claim for the watch of $200, but Judge BEEBE thought it was best to first see these gentlemen, and if so the watch could be returned on Monday. The prisoner was then temporarily committed until the day of hearing. He appeared very nervous and greatly excited.

DEFALCATION IN THE MARKET BANK.

Yesterday morning the principal officers of the Market Bank, in Pearl-street, discovered that WM. P. SACKETT, the receiving teller, has proved a defaulter to the amount of $25,000. He managed this by balancing his books fraudulently. The first information of the fraud was obtained through the assistant receiving teller, who observed the discrepancy in SACKETT's account and last Sunday morning informed the Secretary of the Bank. This led to an immediate investigation of the books, which furnished sufficient grounds for SACKETT's arrest. He was taken into the custody of a Committee of the Bank on Monday last, but has not yet been handed over to the officers of justice. The Directors of the Bank are awaiting the arrival of SACKETT's father, who resides on Long Island, when an examination will take place.

SACKETT has a wife and one child, and resides in Brooklyn. The Bank think they will secure a portion of the amount taken, and that their loss will not exceed $15,000.

Operatic.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The last performance of the "Favorita," and the last appearance but one of Mme. GRISI and Signor MARIO in this country, takes place to-night. It is not at all creditable to the New-York public that these great *artistes* are permitted to leave before the completion of the season originally contemplated. What little can be done to make the last two nights brilliant will, we trust, be done. The first essential is a crowded house.

Musical.

Miss TERESA ESMONDE gave her farewell readings at Hope Chapel last evening. Her selections were from the "Irish National Poets." She read remarkably well. The audience was large and enthusiastic. Miss E. is about making a professional tour in the Eastern States.

Boiler Explosion.

On Wednesday night, the boiler of a 21 horse power engine in a building owned by Mr. E. W. JOHNSON, Nos. 18 and 19 Harvard-place, Boston, exploded, bursting out the doors and windows of the building, tearing down the signs and forcing the steps completely across Washington-street. Fortunately there were no persons injured.

☞ The Boston *Advertiser* argues the fruitlessness of Dr. J. V. C. SMITH's Mayoralty, notwithstanding his excellent promises. The Doctor being the K. N. candidate for reelection, is pretty sure.

From Texas.

The Texas papers received yesterday furnish further intelligence, as follows: The Brazoria *Planter*, of the 22d, reports seven feet of water on the bar at the mouth of the Brazos. The *Planter* learns that Major MCFARLANE, an old and much respected citizen of Brazoria County, has purchased the materials of the *Tribune* office at Matagorda, and will commence the publication of a paper there about the 1st of January.

In relation to the sugar crop, the Columbia *Democrat*, of the 21st inst., says: From every place but one that we have heard from, our sugar planters are making more sugar and a superior article than they made last year. Indeed, the sugar on most plantations this year will rank higher than any heretofore made in this country. The amount is not quite as much as was anticipated during the Summer, but it will rise at least a thousand hogsheads above the entire crop of last year, if we may judge from the reports of the planters and overseers.

The Lavaca *Register* reports frost on that place on the 12th and 13th inst., which completely killed Yellow Jack. The fever only lasted about three weeks in Lavaca, during which time eleven cases proved fatal. The town is now perfectly healthy. Only 2,454 bales of cotton were received at Lavaca from the 1st of September to the 16th inst.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Daily, Semi-Weekly and Weekly Editions.

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES has just entered upon the fourth year of its publication, under circumstances in the highest degree encouraging to its Conductors. In the extent and character of its circulation,—in reputation as a prompt and reliable Newspaper, and in the degree of public favor which it has acquired by its discussions of topics of public importance, it has greatly transcended the most sanguine expectations of its projectors. It has now a regular circulation of over 36,000 copies, which is steadily and constantly increasing;—and its advertising patronage is highly gratifying and satisfactory.

The Proprietors of the TIMES feel that in appealing to the public for a continuance and an increase of the favor they have so abundantly extended to it hitherto, they can refer to the past as a guarantee for the future. They aim first of all to make the TIMES as a NEWSPAPER inferior to none in New-York City or in any part of the United States. They will spare no expense nor any labor necessary to procure for its columns the earliest, fullest, and most reliable information, upon all subjects that may enlist public interest and attention. The Correspondence of the TIMES, both Foreign and Domestic, is especially copious and attractive,—enlisting in its service some of the ablest and most accomplished writers connected with the press in any part of the world. In its Congressional and Legislative reports,—its accounts of public meetings,—the record of Personal, Literary, and General Intelligence, it will not be surpassed by any journal of the day.

In its Political and Social discussions, the TIMES will adhere steadily and firmly to the course it has hitherto pursued. It neither claims to speak the sentiments, nor will it consent to follow the dictation, of any party, nor is it devoted to the interests of any man or of any faction. It is, and will remain, independent of parties, and regardless of mere party objects,—pursuing such a course, in all respects and on all subjects, as shall seem to its Editor best calculated to promote the public welfare, and to advance the great principles of Republican Freedom and of Christian Morality, on which all social and all civil good must always depend. It will urge and advocate Education, Industry, Temperance, Economy, equal and exact Justice to all men, submission to Law, devotion to Civil Order, the Love of Liberty and of the Union, adherence to the Constitution in its letter and in its spirit, the development and strengthening of a truly American sentiment, respect for the religious, social, and personal rights of all classes, and that general culture and elevation of the public spirit on which, far more than on specific measures, the advancement of Society depends. While it claims the right to discuss every subject of public interest and importance, and to present its own views upon them all, it will exercise this right with due respect for others whose opinions may be different, and with that just regard for public sentiment essential to public usefulness. It will seek in all things to substitute Reason for Dogmatism,—appeals to judgment instead of passion,—and a reliance upon the sound patriotism, morality and common sense of the People, instead of the prejudices, the selfishness, or the vanity of individuals. It will advocate all just and salutary Reforms;—will denounce abuses wherever they may exist;—urge economy, efficiency, and an intelligent regard for the public good in every department of the public service;—resist all unjust aggression upon the rights, the institutions, and the sentiments of every section; and in all things aim to promote harmony of sentiment and unity of effort among all the friends of rational Freedom, of sound Morality and of universal Education. While there will be no deviation from the conduct of the paper hitherto in these respects, every effort will be made to give it additional strength and interest in every department.

The Editorial management of the TIMES will continue to be hereafter, as it has been heretofore, under the exclusive supervision and control of HENRY J. RAYMOND, assisted in its various departments by accomplished and experienced writers.

The DAILY TIMES, (Morning or Evening Edition as may be desired,) is sent to subscribers by mail in any part of the United States for SIX DOLLARS a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published twice a week and containing all the *reading matter of the Daily*, printed upon a handsome quarto sheet, is sent to subscribers for THREE DOLLARS a year. Postmasters and others who may procure TEN subscribers at this rate, may retain FIVE dollars as their commission.

The WEEKLY TIMES, containing a selection from the Daily, embracing the news of the day and all articles of general interest, is sent to subscribers by mail, for TWO DOLLARS a year. THREE copies will be sent for FIVE, TEN copies for FIFTEEN, and TWENTY copies for TWENTY-FIVE Dollars, to one address.

Payment in all cases is required invariably in advance; and no papers will ever be sent until the receipt of the money.

Country Newspapers that may copy this Prospectus and send a copy marked to this office, may receive the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES in exchange for one year. FOUR DOLLARS required from weekly journals for exchanges with the DAILY.

All Letters enclosing money, or on business of any kind with the office, to be addressed to the Publishers,

RAYMOND, HARPER & CO.,
No. 138 Nassau-st., New-York.

Charitable Contributions.

The following contributions have been received at the office of the DAILY TIMES, in response to appeals to the charitable:

BENEFIT OF MRS. HALL.

Cash	$1	Constant Reader	$1
Benefit of Mrs. Hall	10	A. J. F.	1
Benefit of Lady	3		
Total			$16

FOR TWO YOUNG ENGLISH LADIES.

For two young ladies	$8
Previously acknowledged	7
Total	$15

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

Contents for Saturday, Dec. 9.

PUBLIC DOCUMENTS.—The President's Message—The Official Correspondence relative to Minister SOULE's troubles with the French Government—Report of the Secretary of the Navy—Report of the Secretary of War—The Postmaster-General's Report—Report of the Commissioner of Patents—Report of the Pension Office—Report of the General Land Office—Report on Commerce and Navigation.

AMERICAN STATISTICS.—The Population, Occupations, Productions, &c., of the United States.

THE KNOW-NOTHINGS.—Proceedings of the Grand Council of the State of New-York—Official Report.

CORRESPONDENCE.—Spanish Politics—Political Movements and Prospects in Spain.

FROM JAMAICA.—Differences between England and the United States—Domestic Affairs of Jamaica—Letters from Havana.

LATE AND IMPORTANT NEWS from California.

THE LATE STORM.—Disasters on Sea and Land.

LETTERS FROM WASHINGTON.—The Meeting of Congress—Full Reports of its Proceedings.

EDITORIALS.—The President's Message—Virginia Democracy—British War Expenses—The Allied Troops in the Crimea—Interesting Facts—A Costly Chart—Grateful Enterprises—Rumored Discovery of Sir John Franklin's Remains by Dr. Kane—Interesting Statistics—The Revenue Policy at Washington—The Slave Trade and the South—The Know-Nothing Movement—Colored Seamen in South Carolina Ports—Living Here and in California—Dr. Beale's Case—Taking Chloroform.

Careful Summary Statement of Events occurring in the United States during the Past Week.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

COMMERCIAL.—A fully prepared statement of the Stock, Money and Market transactions of the week, prepared expressly for this paper. Weekly Statement of the Banks of the City of New-York.

THE WEEKLY TIMES is published on Saturdays, at the low price of Two DOLLARS per annum, in advance, for single copies; Five copies for $7 50; Ten copies for $15, will be sent to ONE POST-OFFICE ADDRESS. Single copies may be had at the counter, in wrappers, ready for mailing, at 6½ cents each.

☞ The postage on this paper to any part of the United States is 26 cents per annum, and within the State of New-York is 13 cents. Published by RAYMOND, HARPER & CO., No. 138 Nassau-st.

Mr. Wise's Letter of Acceptance.

Mr. WISE accepts the nomination of Governor, in the following letter addressed to the Committee:

RICHMOND, Va., Monday, Dec. 4, 1854.

GENTLEMEN: I have received your communication, that the Democratic Convention lately held at Staunton have nominated me for the office of Governor of the State of Virginia. I am grateful to the Convention for this honor, and, with a due sense of the responsibility, accept its nomination. I have such abiding confidence in the Democratic principles and the Democratic people of Virginia, that I fear not defeat of either on the sacred soil of "the glorious Old Dominion." But the friends of our faith must remember that while they have conferred honor upon their nominee, they have imposed a task upon him in the performance of which they must assist with their united strength. I promise to devote my best energies to uphold the banner of our common faith. And I will spare no honorable efforts to defend the Virginia citadel of republicanism, which was never so assailed, from without and within, as at present, and which, we must all bear in mind, has never yet surrendered. That memory will insure victory, or [illegible] will prove recreant to the past.

With acknowledgments to you, individually, gentlemen, for the expression of your kindness, I am your obliged friend and fellow-citizen,

HENRY A. WISE.

DEATH OF A REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIER.—Another of the few, very few survivors of our Revolutionary struggle, has gone to his rest. Major ROBERT BURNETT, of Newburg, was buried on Saturday. Among the mourners was a comrade, USUAL KNAPP, now 96 years old, who belonged to WASHINGTON's Life Guards. MOSES BURNETT, of Syracuse, a son of the deceased was in attendance. Major BURNETT was 93 years old.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

A CARD.—A REPORT OF OUR FAILURE HAVING been very industriously circulated by some envious or evil-disposed persons, and as there may be some who might credit it without further inquiry, we deem it our duty to give it contradiction. It is the reverse of true. But the cause that induced the slander does exist and is true, namely: that we are selling a great many goods, and that too, as is reported, at ruinously low prices. The ruin this is working us, however, we are satisfied with, as well as with the success of an undertaking which has met such general approbation. It is also true that we must continue for the remainder of the season to show and sell a very large stock of Winter Clothing, at prices which may produce many more reports of a like nature.

Very respectfully, D. DEVLIN & CO.

GREAT BARGAINS.

CARPETINGS 25 PER CENT. LESS THAN SPRING PRICES.

Elegant velvet and tapestry carpeting from the recent large auction sales, now selling for less than the cost of importation.

New styles velvet, 10s. to 14s. per yard.
New styles tapestry, 8s. to 11s. per yard.
New styles Brussels, 6s. to 10s. per yard.
New styles 3-plys, 8s. to 10s. per yard.
New styles superfine ingrain, 5s. to 7s. per yard.
Ingrain, 3s. to 4s. per yard.

Also, a large stock of new patterns oil cloths, and all other goods pertaining to the trade equally low.

SMITH & LOUNSBERRY, No. [illegible] Broadway, near Grand-st., [illegible]

FURS! FURS! FURS!—AT THE WEST END FASHIONABLE HAT AND CAP EMPORIUM.—Gentlemen's Youth's and Children's Fall Fashions for Hats and Caps now ready. Attention is called to our large assortment of Children's Hats, Caps, &c.

J. W. KELLOGG, No. 128 Canal-st.

FURS! FURS!—LADIES' FURS OF EXTRA QUALITIES, and of our manufacture only, consisting of Capes, Victorines, Cuffs and Collars, in all the known varieties and fashions of the same. LEARY & CO., Hatters, Astor House, Broadway.

R. R. R. No. 19—BILIOUSNESS.

THERE IS PROBABLY NO MORE COMMON COMPLAINT than this. The term is used in a popular sense to express a torpid state of the liver, the bile being left to circulate in the blood, to the injury of other organs and the distress of the patient. The bowels, also, from want of the bile to move them, are apt to be constipated. Now, what is the treatment generally adopted by physicians to dispose of a case of this kind? Why, their eternal blue pill—mercurial pills; the motto is, "always resort to mercury when you don't know what else to do—it will answer to rid the patient of his present trouble;" and, without regard to the disastrous effects that follow for any future years after, it is taken in nine cases out of ten whenever the physician or the patient thinks the liver to be at fault. An eminent dentist, (after having detected sulphuret of mercury on the teeth of a diseased person, who had been in the habit of taking blue pills,) said to us, "Depend upon it, mercury in any form is a violent poison!" RADWAY'S REGULATORS are capable of securing every beneficial effect on the liver that the blue pill has, are far more pleasant in their action, and entirely free from the dangerous effects of this poisonous drug. Let persons, then, who are troubled with biliousness, costiveness, &c., resort to the Regulators. One to three regulate the liver, skin, kidneys and bowels—three to six purge.

N. B.—R. R. Remedies are sold by Druggists everywhere. RADWAY & Co. Proprietors of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF and RENOVATING RESOLVENT. Office, No. 162 Fulton-st., up stairs, New-York.

SEASON OF FURS.—GENIN, No. 214 BROADWAY, solicits the attention of the ladies to his magnificent assortment of superb Furs, made up in the newest and most fashionable styles, and consisting of full sets of Hudson's Bay Sable, Russian Sable, Royal Ermine, Stone Marten, Chinchilla, Rock Marten, Mink, &c. His stock of Muffs, Victorines and Cuffs, he is confident, has never been surpassed by any ever submitted to the good taste and judgment of the ladies of New-York and vicinity. An immense stock of Gentlemen's Fur and Plush Caps, of the most recherche patterns, combining elegance with warmth, has also just been opened, and all who desire to fortify themselves against the blasts of Winter, are invited to call and examine them. Ladies' Fur and Felt Hats, together with an elegant variety of lovely Hats for Children.

GENIN, No. 214 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's Church.

GREEN'S CELEBRATED FURNISHING STORE.—Attention is invited to the superior articles in the Gentlemen's Furnishing Department of GREEN'S Shirt Establishment, No. 1 Astor House. The stock includes every variety of Undershirts and Drawers, Dejoinville Ties, Scarfs, Cravats, Handkerchiefs, Suspenders, Gloves, Half-hose, Dressing Robes, gold Shirt-studs and Sleeve-buttons, mounted and otherwise; Canes, Umbrellas, Dressing-Cases, Traveling Shawls, &c., imported for the Fall and Winter trade. The prices are moderate, and the assortment unequaled.

THE GHOST OF THE HALF-WAY HOUSE, BY EVE WILDER, is printed entire in the TRUE FLAG for the coming week. The facts narrated in this strange and exceedingly interesting story can be relied on, as the fair authoress witnessed them herself. The same paper also contains several shorter tales and sketches: The History of a Coquette—The Broken-down Minister, &c., &c. Sold by all the Newsmen and Periodical Dealers for four cents.

DEXTER & BROTHER, Wholesale Agents, Nos. 14 and 16 Ann-st.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS—AT NO. 387 BROADWAY, corner of Spring-st., specially imported for the Holiday season, a large and splendid assortment of fancy articles of every variety, to which we invite attention. Jewelry, Jet and Gold Ornaments, Dressing Cases, Porcelain and China Vases and Figures, Bronze and Gilt Clocks and Candelabras, Toilet Articles, Fans, Card Cases, Portemonnaies, Fancy Bags and Purses, Fancy Bracelets, &c., &c., &c. OSBORNE, BOARDMAN & TOWNSEND.

DRY GOODS AT REDUCED PRICES.—THE SUBSCRIBER is now selling his entire stock of Fall and Winter Goods at greatly reduced prices. The stock contains a large assortment of rich Silks, Plaid Cashmeres, Merinoes, Delaines, Plaids, Flannels, Ribbons, Parasattes, &c. Also, an extensive stock of rich Cashmere Shawls, also, Long and Square Plaid Wool Shawls, all of which will be offered at great bargains. E. H. LEADBEATER, No. 347 Broadway, corner of Leonard-st.

SEASONABLE NOTICE—TO THE WISE.—THE friends and numerous patrons of TUTTLE, as well as the public generally will be gratified to know, on our assurance, that they cannot find a larger, choicer, more beautiful assortment of Fancy Goods, Toys, Games, Dolls, &c. than is daily opening at TUTTLE'S Emporium, No. 345 Broadway. Every department is complete, and an early call will afford the best opportunity of making selections from the fresh goods.

TO BE IN FASHION YOU SHOULD PURCHASE a lot of PERHAM'S Third Enterprise Gift Tickets, and visit his Burlesque Opera House, No. 663 Broadway. These tickets cost but one dollar each. They admit four persons to this favorite establishment, and the purchaser becomes a shareholder in one hundred thousand splendid gifts. No such opportunity is offered elsewhere of combining profit with amusement.

FURS! FURS!! FURS!!!

"The fur that warms the monarch warmed the bear."
"Now is the Winter of our discontent
Made glorious Summer by the Furs of Knox."
[Shakespeare Improved.

Muffs, Sleigh Robes, Buffalo Overcoats, &c.—a large and cheap assortment—for sale by KNOX, the Hatter, No. 128 Fulton-st., and No. 533 Broadway.

BOMBAZINES, BOMBAZINES.—JUST RECEIVED from Auction one case of 6-4 Black English Bombazines of a very superior make, which we will offer at 8s. per yard, the same as usually sold at 12s. Also, 1,000 pairs of real Whitney Blankets, which will be sold very cheap.

E. H. LEADBEATER, No. 347 Broadway, corner of Leonard-st.

FURS, FURS, FURS, AT THE WEST END FASHIONABLE HAT AND CAP EMPORIUM.—Gentlemen's Youths' and Children's Fall Fashions for Hats and Caps now ready. The attention of ladies is called to our large assortment of Children's Hats, Caps, Furs, &c.

J. W. KELLOGG, No. 128 Canal-st.

GREAT BARGAINS TO BE HAD IN CELEBRATED Pianos and Melodeons, to be selected from the largest assortment in the United States. Both instruments guaranteed. Second-hand Pianos at extremely low prices. Pianos to rent. Cash paid for second-hand Pianos.

HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway.

NEW MUSIC.—THE LATEST POPULAR SONG and Chorus is "Little Nellie's Sleeping," by Edward O. Eaton; dedicated to the Chorus Club of Philadelphia. Price 25 cents. Published by HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway.

THE SMITHSONIAN HOUSE—ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN, Broadway, corner of Houston-st.—Rooms, 50 cents a day, and with parlors adjoining $1 additional. The proprietor invites the patronage of ladies as well as gentlemen. See advertisement under "Hotels," in this paper.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY WILL HOLD A SPECIAL Auction Sale of Stocks and Bonds on SATURDAY, Dec. 9, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer, No. [illegible]

SPECIAL NOTICES.

BROADWAY HOUSE, Tuesday, Dec. 5, 1854.

JOHN IVES,
ROBERT E. COLLINS,
ROBERT MURRAY,
JAMES T. COUGHTRY,
WILLIAM B. GREGORY. } Committee of Arrangements.

BROADWAY HOUSE, Tuesday, Dec. 5, 1854.

W. H. HALL, Chairman.

C. H. RING, Proprietor, No. 192 Broadway, N. Y. Sold by Druggists throughout the United States and Canada.

New-York Young Men's Christian Association.

BENJAMIN LORD, Chairman of Committee.

Mechanics' Society Lectures, 1854-5.

J. A. BUNTING, Chairman.

FURS.

LADIES' FANCY FURS.

GEO. BULPIN, No. 361 Broadway.

LADIES' FUR WAREHOUSE.

F. LAMBEY, No. 451 BROADWAY.

LADIES' FANCY FURS.—A. TOTH, 87 Fulton-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

$25 REWARD.—Stolen, from No. 139 Lawrence-st., Brooklyn ... Apply at No. 135 William-st., New-York.

$10 REWARD.—Lost, on Tuesday evening, Dec. ...

CERTIFICATES LOST.—Between the City Hall and Hanover-square, a roll of Certificates for purchases at the Corporation Sales for Taxes and Assessments in 1852. A liberal reward will be paid for their return to WM. BULL, Esq., No. 52 John-st., 2d floor.

BREASTPIN LOST.—On Monday afternoon ... DIAMOND BREASTPIN ...

MAGNETIC POWDERS.

LYON'S MAGNETIC POWDER AND PILLS ...

FARO PLAYING CARDS.

FARO PLAYING CARDS.—Very old and well-seasoned ... made by SAM HART & CO. ...

WANTED.

SITUATION WANTED.—By a most respectable girl ...

SITUATION WANTED.—Two Protestant girls ...

SITUATION WANTED.—As chambermaid and nurse ...

SITUATION WANTED.—By a respectable Protestant girl, as child's nurse, or chambermaid ...

SITUATION WANTED.—In an office, bank, or mercantile house, by a young man competent for business ...

SITUATION WANTED.—By a young colored girl ...

TO STOCK CLERKS.—Wanted, a young man ...

HOSIERY BUYER AND SALESMAN WANTED.—By a Jobbing House ...

MUSIC TEACHER.—A lady, residing up town, will give lessons upon the Piano-Forte ... WETMORE, at the office of this paper.

GOVERNESS.—A young lady is desirous of obtaining a situation in a family as resident governess ...

CHRISTIAN HOME FOR FEMALE SERVANTS.—No. 314 6th-av., corner 20th-st. ...

ENGINEER WANTED.—A situation to run a stationary engine ...

HOUSEKEEPER.—A widow lady wishes to take charge of a gentleman's household or boarding house ... Address Mrs. HOFFMAN, No. 433 Broadway ...

NURSE.—Ladies wishing to secure a competent nurse for a sick room ... 71 6th-av. Good City reference.

50 GENTLEMEN WANTED.—With $10, to engage in a business ... BROWN & BROTHER, No. 221 Spring-st., New-York ...

ORGANIST AND SOPRANO SINGER.— ... MASON BROTHERS, No. 23 Park-Row.

HOUSES, &c. WANTED.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE WANTED TO HIRE—For a term of years, or to purchase ...

PREMISES WANTED TO HIRE.—A place for the provision business ...

WANTED TO HIRE.—A portion of the upper part of a house ... Address A. B. P., office of the Daily Times.

DRY GOODS.

MDE. RUTTKAI KOSSUTH has on hand French Embroideries and fine Laces ...

CLOAKS—CLOAKS.

LYONS & JONES,

No. 377 Hudson-st., (opposite Dominick-st.) have just opened their

CLOAK ROOM,

RICH SATIN CLOAKS.

BROCHE SHAWLS, $5 TO $20.

FRENCH MERINOS, 5s. AND 6s.

PARAMATTAS, 1s 6d. TO 4s 6d.

GALA PLAIDS,

DRESS GOODS, &c., &c.

LYONS & JONES, No. 377 Hudson-st., (between Canal and Spring-sts.)

N. B.—Good Kid Gloves 2s. 6d. a pair.

NOVEMBER, DECEMBER AND JANUARY FASHIONS.

CLOAKS AND FURS

WILLIAM A. McKENZIE, Proprietor.

BLANKETS AND COMFORTABLES.

DOREMUS & NIXON, NO. 21 PARK-PLACE,

BED BLANKETS, TRAVELING AND HORSE BLANKETS.

COMFORTABLES.

LADIES' CLOAKS.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

J. BECK & CO., Nos. 333, 785 and 783 Broadway.

THE ELEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT AND DIRECTORY OF THE "ASSOCIATION FOR IMPROVING THE CONDITION OF THE POOR" ...

JAMES BROWN, President, No. 59 Wall-st.

ROBERT M. HARTLEY, Secretary.

CAMPBELL & SEAMAN,

GROCERS,

No. 464 Fourth-avenue,

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LONG'S CELEBRATED TRENTON CRACKERS.

F. S. CLEAVER'S HONEY SOAP—(the only genuine.)

RIMMEL'S EXTRACTS.— ... W. J. DAVIS, No. 165 Chambers-st.

RIMMEL'S TOILET VINEGAR.— ... W. J. DAVIS, No. 165 Chambers-st.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.— ...

BOARDING IN BROOKLYN.— ...

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.— ...

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.— ...

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.— ...

BOARD IN SOUTH BROOKLYN.— ...

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.— ...

BOARD AND ROOMS.— ...

A DESIRABLE SUITE OF FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET.— ... No. 71 West 14th-st., first house west of 6th-av.

ROOMS TO LET.— ...

ROOM WANTED.—By a young man, without board ...

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

An entirely new, well selected, and extensive assortment of

FANCY GOODS,

suitable for presents.

DRESSING CASES.

The best and largest assortment of English and French Dressing Cases in the City.

BIBLES.

Collins's Self-Explanatory Bibles, both plainly and elegantly bound, in great variety.

RICHARD MOSLEY & CO.,

No. 29 John-st.,

Importers of Stationery, Fancy Goods, Bibles, &c.

AT WHOLESALE ONLY.

HOLIDAY LIST OF BOOKS.

D. APPLETON & CO., Nos. 346 AND 348 BROADWAY HAVE NOW READY

THEIR CATALOGUE OF ELEGANT ILLUSTRATED AND STANDARD BOOKS,

ADAPTED FOR

CHRISTMAS AND NEW-YEAR'S PRESENTS, THE DRAWING-ROOM TABLE, &c.

PLATED WARE AND FANCY GOODS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

URNS, TEA KETTLES, TEA SETS,

CASTORS, CAKE BASKETS, FRUIT STANDS, &c.

Also, IVORY HANDLE TABLE CUTLERY.

PLATED ON GERMAN SILVER FORKS AND SPOONS.

FINE WATCHES and JEWELRY in great variety.

HIRAM YOUNG, No. 10 Maiden-lane.

NOTICE.—NOTICIA.—ANZEIGE.—NOTTIZ.

FOUNTAIN'S INDIA STORE, No. 653 BROADWAY.

$4 PREMIUM CHRISTMAS AND NEW-YEAR'S GIFTS.— ... J. SCHUBERTH & CO.'S Music Depot, No. 539 Broadway, New-York.

$4 PREMIUM CHRISTMAS AND NEW-YEAR'S GIFTS.— ... T. SCHUBERTH & CO.'S Music Depot, No. 539 Broadway, New-York.

HOLIDAYS—GOLD WATCHES AND STERLING SILVERWARE ... SQUIRE, LANDER & CO., No. 97 Fulton-st., N. Y.

FINE CANDIES.—Wholesale and retail, for the holidays ... STEWART & BUSSING, No. 296 Pearl-st.

USEFUL PRESENTS.—Gold Pens and Gold and silver pencil cases ... No. 12 Maiden-lane. A. G. BAGLEY & CO.

PRESENTS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.—Every variety and at very low prices ... G. MEEKER.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO SHEET METAL WORKERS.—NOTICE. ... WILLIAM WEBSTER, CHARLES MILLER. | Sole Proprietors.

$2,000.—AN ACTIVE PARTNER WANTED.—For a first-class weekly paper ... J. M. W., Tribune office.

$1,000.—PARTNER WANTED.—A man who can devote his time ... S. S. CHICHESTER, Times Office.

$2,500.—PARTNER WANTED.—With $2,500, who is desirous of engaging in a manufacturing business ... Address IRON WARE, this office, with name, &c.

A FORTUNE CAN BE MADE by purchasing a machine just invented for public exhibition ... INVENTOR.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE.—A retail Drug Store, well stocked, doing a good business ... DRUGGIST, Union-square Post-Office.

MARE FOR SALE.—A fine large black Canadian Mare ... J. T. JOHNSON, No. 24 Barling-slip.

STORE FOR SALE.—A good chance for a man to go in business ... DAWSON, Brooklyn Post-Office ...

STORE FOR SALE.—A good stand for the grocery business, in the village of Mount Vernon ... GEORGE W. LOOPER ...

FOR SALE.—BRIG TOWNSEND JONES, 197 tons ... JONES & MOORE, No. 104 Wall-st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

ONE OF THE MOST BEAUTIFUL BOOKS EVER WRITTEN.

AMABEL.

A FAMILY HISTORY.

BY MARY ELIZABETH WORMELEY.

This book which is from the pen of an American Lady has been pronounced by all who have read it

A DELIGHTFUL AND FASCINATING WORK.

OBSERVE THE GLOWING EULOGIES BESTOWED UPON IT BY THE PRESS.

From the Puritan Recorder.

It bears the stamp of much more than ordinary genius.

From the Albany Argus.

There is a charm in this tale that's irresistible.

From the Sunday Times.

"Amabel" is a remarkable work. It is rich with interest.

From the N. Y. Journal.

From the Albany Knickerbocker.

A tale of sentiment and beautifully told.

From the Spectator.

This fiction displays ability of a high kind.

From the Globe.

From the Chronicle.

This work is of a very high order.

From the Sun.

From the Home Journal.

From the Weekly Dispatch.

From the Christian Inquirer.

From Bell's Messenger.

From the Britannia.

"Amabel" has many passages of great power, and more of truthful pathos.

From the John Bull.

PUBLISHED THIS DAY.

In one beautiful 12mo. vol. 470 pages. Price $1.

BUNCE & BROTHER, Publishers, No. 134 Nassau-st., New-York.

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The Game of PENS AND CHICKENS.
The Game of FASHION AND FAMINE.
The Game of THE LAMPLIGHTER.
The Game of GIFTS, USES, AND CONSEQUENCES.
The Game of THE OLD MAID.
The Game of ROBIN HOOD.
The Game of SPECULATION.
The Game of CONUNDRUMS.
The Game of THE YANKEE PEDDLER.
The Game of QUOTATIONS.
The Game of SNIP, SNAP, SNORUM.
The Game of AMERICAN HISTORY.

All the above Games, and many others, with a large assortment of DISSECTED MAPS, PICTURES, PUZZLES, &c., &c., for sale by the single one dozen or gross.

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ELLEN MONTGOMERY'S BOOK-SHELF.

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[illegible] TO THE KNOW-NOTHINGS.

LETTER NO. II.

[illegible] ACQUAINTANCE.

Since [illegible] you [illegible] I have [illegible] who am no citizen, to announce opinions as decidedly on a question of American politics. It is [illegible] the understanding of an alien in your domestic [illegible] and the Richmond Whig, which [illegible] informs me that at all rate I have no right, (not "barely yet a year in the country,") he call that [illegible].

[illegible], I have small interest in the matter, [illegible] because I may never be a Citizen of this Republic; as I originally declared my intention to [illegible] have acquired a right to become. But it happens that [illegible] a public journal in New-York at present; it is one of the functions of a public journal to give the news, and to comment thereupon, such amount of intelligence as its Editor chooses to possess; and as the readers of this Citizen of mine are in good part Irish by birth, either naturalized citizens, or waiting for naturalization under your laws, I have thought proper not only to take note of the progress of your "Order," but to point out how and where it threatens the civil rights and even safety of these readers, and to characterize it accordingly. Sensitive Americans take offence at this too soon. Let them wait a little, and they shall have far greater reason to be disgusted.

I say then that, not only naturalized citizens, but those immigrants who came in last week, and yesterday declared their intentions—having left their native country, and renounced allegiance to all Kings, on the faith of that "uniform rule of naturalization" enacted by Congress, pursuant to the Constitution of the United States,—have, each of them, both a far deeper interest in the new movement than any American—and have also a very good right to be heard in opposition to it. To their opinions, and the [illegible] in my capacity of public journalist, I mean to give a voice, whether native Americans cry out upon my presumption or not.

With this view I have been examining whatever expositions of the faith and designs of the Order I could lay my hands upon, to attain something like a clear notion of what it means; and hitherto have found nothing but what is either mere scurrility and insolence, or else equivocation and cant. An example of the first is found in the letter of a Mr. Botts on being invited to a No-Nothing demonstration in Newark. Mr. Botts, I suppose, is a "prominent" "statesman" from the prominence which is given to his production in the papers; and the substance says that for his part "he don't know nothing at all about it," but this he knows, that if rats and mice, cock roaches and bed-bugs (meaning, I presume, naturalized citizens) infest his premises, he will try to poison them.

And I would, in good faith, advise the "Order" to keep to this style, to stick to blackguardism, and know nothing at all about anything. For whenever they attempt in a higher style inevitably [illegible] into the second category, equivocation and cant. For example:

There is a "Bishop of Vermont" by the name of Dr. Hopkins, an Irishman, a fiery Protestant and bitter enemy of his own countrymen—in short either an Orangeman, or one who by accident is not a sworn Orangeman. The very material therefore to make a thorough-going No-Nothing. He has been lecturing, this Bishop, on the Naturalization Laws; and I find an abstract of his Lecture, which seems to have been carefully drawn up for the Boston Transcript, and which is reprinted in other journals. It may be assumed as authentic.

This Bishop then declares that he does not propose any change in the Naturalization laws, but complains that they are too loosely administered. He says:

"It is not that the principle touching the elective franchise is wrong or impracticable, but the power involved has been lightly conferred on a large class of low foreigners."

In the course of the lecture, it is soon made evident what he means by "low foreigners"—he means simply Catholics.

"We have among us over a million who were born amid the most abject circumstances—who have taken everything from those they blindly follow—and who are the subjects of a priesthood which requires complete subjection. Here is a form not contemplated by the framers of the Constitution in taking part in the administration of the nation's affairs."

Whereas it appears that those signers of the Declaration of Independence who were Catholics, and those Catholic soldiers and sailors who helped to win that independence, fondly dreaming that they were establishing a free Republic, whose benefits and blessings should embrace all sects and classes of mankind, were deceived. Broad and generous as the basis of the Constitution appeared to be, there were yet two sorts of persons to whom it could by no means extend, in the opinion of this Bishop,—that is to say first, "low persons," second, Catholics. But lest there should be any mistake, the Bishop becomes still more emphatic:—

"As for himself, the lecturer confessed that he did not believe two such systems as Universal Suffrage and Romanism could stand together."

That is to say, either this Republic must put down Romanism, or Romanism will put down this Republic.

Now, I ask you to point out in the writings of any Catholic priest or bishop in America, in the articles of the Shepherd of the Valley, or the essays of Dr. Brownson, any sentiment more thoroughly intolerant than this.

The Bishop's remedy for the evils complained of is a certain preliminary examination of the fitness of the applicant to exercise the duties and appreciate the responsibilities of citizenship:

"The conferring the right of citizenship should be a [illegible] solemn ceremony. There should be specific days for it; names of applicants should be published for thirty days previous; on the day appointed an address should be delivered on the nature, intent, and [illegible] of the law; full time should be taken for due examination of applicants."

Why does he not say at once, what from the context it is certain he means—that candidates should be examined in the Shorter Catechism, and in the Thirty-nine Articles of the Church of England,—and should be required to take an abjuration oath against the jurisdiction of the Pope? This, I say, is what he means: for amongst the disqualifications, the has enumerated the membership of the Catholic Church, or (as he prefers to express it) taking everything from those they blindly follow; and has distinctly [illegible] that Romanism and Universal Suffrage are incompatible. If the candidate then, be a Romanist, he is to have no suffrage.

Just so, Dr. Brownson, in his No-Nothing manifesto, urging his peculiar view of the Native American movement, proposes that the jealousy of foreigners should be exclusively directed against Protestants, against such persons as "the radical John Mitchel"—against those wicked free-thinking and Red Republican Germans, in short against anybody but the faithful and law-abiding Catholics. These two ecclesiastics have about equal reason, about equal tolerance. Pray that the policy of your Republic may never be dictated by either the Vermont Bishop or the Boston reviewer.

But I find that by the more prudent and rational No-Nothings religious intolerance is disavowed. They want to crush out "foreign influence;" but far be it from them to interfere with men's religious opinions! You must know that this pretence is dishonest. Whether you are yourself of opinion that Catholics ought for the future to be denied the rights of citizenship in America or not, you must be well aware that such is the strongest sentiment lying at the basis of your "Order." None of your brethren can attempt to explain his doctrines, let him begin with ever so much talk of toleration, but he is sure to reveal before long the thought that is in him. A Mr. G. W. Bayce has published a long No-Nothing letter in reply to Mr. Wise, of Virginia, wherein we find such sentences as this:

"There are no more earnest advocates of religious freedom, or more decided opponents of party corruption, than those who belong to the organizations which you oppose. It is not the religion of the Catholic more than that of the Protestant to which they object, but it is freedom for all which they advocate—freedom from the fetters of priestcraft, and freedom in our Government from all religious interference. They are unwilling that any church shall hold spiritual supremacy in these United States."

Here is a choice sample of No-Nothing cant. The Order, according to this exponent, are "earnest advocates of religious freedom," and all other freedom; but they will require their fellow citizens to be free from the religious influence of [illegible] religion—provided those ministers be [illegible]. Why not insist also upon freedom from [illegible]? freedom from the marriage tie? freedom from the obligations of debt? freedom from the restraints of law? This man means, "freedom in our Government from all religious interference"—that is, all Catholic religious interference; but the Protestants being the stronger, he would leave Protestant religious interference to disfranchise the Catholics. "They are unwilling that any Church should hold spiritual supremacy in these United States." But the thing cannot be helped. So long as there are any Catholic citizens here the Pope at Rome, with the Bishops he ap-

---

points, will exercise spiritual supremacy over them, so long will the Catholic Church continue to [illegible] within these United States.

And how happens it, if your Order be indeed against foreigners, not against Catholics, how happens it that we see none of its animosities directed against the Germans.

In short, I am ashamed to argue the point. I take it as admitted, and hold it to be proved, that the Order is nothing else than an arrangement made by one set of Christians for hunting another set, according to the ancient sporting traditions of true religion: and that it is to be dealt with accordingly.

In my next letter I shall try to indicate how the hunted party may endeavor to spoil the sport. Adieu.

JOHN MITCHEL.

A Brave Land Speculation—Douglas and Forney's Interests in Nebraska.

From the Cleveland Leader, Dec. 1.

Everybody likes late news, fresh news, startling, immense news. Well, we have an "item" that may make some people stare and pull their eyes open some. Our sources of information are direct, and, we believe, reliable. The collateral and circumstantial evidence thoroughly confirms its truth.

It seems that a copartnership was formed last Summer between Stephen Arnold Douglas, of Illinois; Bird Chapman, ex-Special Mail Agent; Forney, editor Washington Union, and Clerk of House of Representatives; Joseph W. Gray, Postmaster of Cleveland, and William Green, of Elyria, Ohio, and one other party, whose name we forget.

This Company of political brethren and immaculate patriots have secured the refusal of a $50,000 purchase of Indian Missionary Reservation lands in Nebraska territory; $5,000 has been paid down as forfeit money, in case the Company should not pay the residue at the time stipulated. Since the death of Governor Burt, his Secretary, Cummins, is acting Governor pro tem., until the President fills the vacancy. The influence of the land jobbers aforesaid is being concentrated on the President to induce him to appoint Cummins permanent Governor of the Territory. The understanding or bargain is, that in case the Company aforesaid succeed in having him returned as Governor, he agrees to locate the seat of Government at the village of Belleville, on the lands purchased by the Company, which, as a matter of course, will vastly enhance their value, to the emolument of the said Douglas, Gray & Co. The honesty and morality of the bargain and sale is a matter we will not stop here to review. It is enough to know that it is par excellence democratic.

It is understood that Chapman is to be the treasurer and financier of the scheme. Furthermore, he will be brought out as a candidate for delegate to Congress from the territory, and will receive all the influence of Douglas to secure his election. It is considered that with him in Congress the lands and corner lots could be sold to better advantage, as well with an eye to further landed speculations. Chapman is sending a press over to the territory, which is to be Douglas's organ there, and to have bestowed upon it all the public printing of the territory. Whether the company will advocate the introduction of slavery under the "popular sovereignty" juggle, we are not advised. The Dealer recently contained an editorial lauding Cummins, and urging his appointment as Governor of Nebraska.

Chapman has resigned his special mail agency, and has spent considerable time with Douglas in Illinois, making speeches in the State before the election in favor of the violator of the Missouri Compromise. He had also been in the Nebraska Territory for several weeks, on some land speculation, as was known.

If the company succeed with their scheme, our neighbor of the Dealer will make his pile. It is a large operation, and a bold move, but the ropes we are told, are well laid. A half million of dollars is the very least, we are informed, the company expect to clear in the speculation. We have further particulars, which we withhold to-day.

PAINFUL ACCIDENT.—Several children on returning from school yesterday afternoon, stopped to play around the Phenix works, and climbing upon a pile of lumber, by the side of a shaft which was in rapid motion, the shawl of Mary Alther—a girl of eleven years of age, residing at No. 126 Mulberry street—was caught by it, and her body whirled around, at a fearful rate, with each revolution. At every turn her limbs came in contact with the lumber, producing a compound fracture in one of them, so that the bone protruded through the flesh. The other limb was broken above and below the knee, and the ankle was very much bruised. Her hair, which was braided, was completely torn out by the roots on one side of her head, while the scalp was cut down to the skull, which was slightly roughened by the contusion. The workmen became aware of her dreadful situation by the obstruction it caused to the machinery, and on investigating the cause, discovered her in the condition described. The shaft was immediately stopped, and having been released, she was taken into the drug store of Messrs. King & Crane, where her wounds were dressed by Doctors Dod and King. She was considered in a critical situation last evening, but was more comfortable this morning.—*Newark Daily Advertiser, Nov. 30.*

PRIZE FIGHT STOPPED.—The Philadelphia correspondent of the Baltimore Sun, writing, Dec. 2, says: This morning, a Mrs. Sawyer made affidavit, at the Mayor's office, that her son Jas. A. Sawyer, was about to engage in such a fight as was described, as she had reason to believe, and she asked the interference of the police to prevent it. A warrant was issued and placed in the hands of High Constable Shed, who arrested the alleged prize-fighter as he was about stepping ashore from one of the Camden ferry boats. It is said he was training in New-Jersey. Sawyer was taken to the Mayor's Office, and held in $1,000 for a hearing on Monday.

☞ A serious accident happened on the 30th ult at Poughkeepsie. A rifle company paraded the streets, and cannons were fired in honor of them. One of the wads struck a person by the name of Wise, the wad taking effect just in front of the right ear, near the temple. He was picked up and taken to the Monterey House, where the wad was extricated and the wound dressed.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR—FRIDAY.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 85, 77, 13 to 15.

SUPREME COURT—Circuit.—Nos. 2447, 2073, 2040, 2581, 2128, 2614, 553, 1067 to 1069, 1071 to 1081.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Nos. 41 to 44, 46 to 56.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Nos. 102, 463, 409, 336, 3, 4, 1165, 285, 286, 23, 335, 719, 450, 1307, 1063, 900, 686, 1062, 1169, 1260, 50, 253, 434, 1234, 56, 633, 934, 27, 190, 930, 602, 320.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.—Nos. 1018, 1400, 1401, 1499, 1501, 1503 to 1505, 1507.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Mitchell, P. J., Roosevelt and Clarke.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP—AGREEMENT—INJUNCTION.

LeRoy vs. Lowber.—Where a written agreement for the dissolution of a partnership was made on a Saturday, "to take effect" on the Monday following, and certain machinery by the terms of it was to go to one of the parties, under the idea that the assets, without such machinery, amounted to over $20,000, and it was discovered in the interval by both parties that this was an entire mistake, and that the whole assets, including machinery, fell short by more than $5,000 of the supposed amount, and the machinery was accordingly delivered to the other party—if, under such circumstances, a suit at law is afterwards brought on the original agreement for the avails of the machinery, a Court of Equity, even after trial and judgment in the Court of Law, will issue a perpetual injunction to stay the further prosecution of such suit, and will make a decree to compel the party to reform the written contract, and to perform specially the implied parol agreement subsequently made by him to do so. The verdict and judgment in such case, his equitable defence not having been allowed in the Courts of Law, will be no estoppel.

The opinion of the Court was delivered as follows by ROOSEVELT, J.—The leading object of this suit is to correct an alleged mistake in a certain agreement between Lowber and Leroy, set forth in the complaint. Lowber, it seems, before the new code, sued Leroy for an alleged breach of the agreement in the Superior Court, and the latter sought in that Court and under the old system of practice, to reform the agreement by way of defence, which, as the law then stood, not being allowed, he now files an affirmative bill in equity for the same purpose, praying also for a temporary, to be followed in the end by a perpetual, injunction to stay all further proceedings at law in the action in the Superior Court. The controversy arises out of the dissolution of a partnership; Lowber claiming that Leroy, by the agreement, was to have paid certain debts; this he left them unpaid; and that he (Lowber) was made to pay them, and is entitled as a consequence to be reimbursed. Whereas Leroy insists that the property which went to make the payment, although Lowber's by the original letter of their agreement, was his (Leroy's) by the justice of the case and by the true ultimate understanding of the parties.

The articles of dissolution are in the form of letters, one from Lowber, containing his proposition to Leroy; and the other from Leroy, containing his answer to Lowber—and both dated 4th of April, (Saturday,) 1846.

Lowber, in pursuance of the terms of settlement, it would [illegible] that the indebtedness of [illegible] being the junior, [illegible] to Le Roy, and [illegible] being the judge,) accordingly [illegible] in Lowber. LeRoy, who had put in [illegible] and taken out nothing, was to proceed to assume the debts, taking the assets, except what as apportioned to the machinery; while Lowber, who had put in large [illegible] (instead of cash,) and already drawn nearly as much as he had advanced, was not only to be discharged from general liability, but to keep the machinery and its appurtenances for himself. "This arrangement," (in the language of Lowber's letter,) "to take effect on Monday, the 6th inst., when all books shall be given into your (Le Roy's) hands." Le Roy, it should be remembered, was not a general partner, but had put in the specific sum of $20,000. The concern had been in operation about nine months, and Lowber, as he said, "deeply, most deeply, regretted that they should have made such losses in so early a stage of the partnership." He nevertheless, from motives which he of course is estopped from saying were not bona fide, on the same day and in the same letter which contained his proposal, appended a postscript, apprising Le Roy that "the arrangement was upon the express condition that all amounts over and above twenty thousand dollars, which might be realized out of the assets, are to be paid to him, Lowber." This certainly was a pretty strong indication and, coming from a general to a special partner, almost a guaranteed assurance, that while he, Lowber, was to lose nothing, the loss of his associate, under the proposed arrangement, would, at all events, be limited to five thousand dollars. Even under this assumption it was a hard bargain, and one which Lowber had no right to impose upon his good-natured friend. Indeed, he appears to have soon become sensible of this himself; for on the very same day he writes another letter to Le Roy, in which he marks out for himself, in the future, a course of labor and self-denial, "until I have made up (as he says) my share of the losses of Lowber & Le Roy, so as to make good the twenty-five thousand dollars invested by yourself."

The arrangement thus explained by Lowber, although instituted, as we may express it, on Saturday the 4th, was not to "take effect," it will be recollected, until Monday the 6th. It was inchoate, and as expressly agreed to be, during the interval of the Sabbath. That interval, it appears, the conscience of some of the parties not being perfectly at ease, was devoted, and in this view very properly devoted, to self-examination; which resulted in the discovery that a great mistake, and perhaps a great wrong, had been committed, and in a declaration by Lowber that before the arrangement took effect, it should be rectified and redressed. The mistake was one of fact. The assets, instead of being, as he, Lowber, had given LeRoy to understand, "over and above Twenty Thousand Dollars," without the machinery, were found, after exhausting a large portion of the Sabbath in their detailed investigation, at their highest valuation, to be under and below Fifteen Thousand, with the machinery. Here, then, while the matter was still in fieri, before its consummation, was a discovered, undisputed error of over $10,000. To rectify it, required, if not a reformation of the party, at least a reform of the agreement. The machinery, it was obvious, consistently with any decent regard to fairness or even honesty, could not, under these circumstances, be taken by Lowber, and the stipulation to that effect must be stricken out or abandoned.

Accordingly, on the following day, the Monday on which the assets were "to be given into LeRoy's hands," a schedule was furnished on behalf of Lowber, consisting of twelve separate items of property on hand, and among them the "Machinery (mill and engines), $5,200." LeRoy, it seems, was the owner of the premises—the delivery, therefore, of some of the articles, accompanied by the delivery of the schedule, was a delivery of the whole; and, in my judgment, it was clearly, at the time, intended so to be, as well by Lowber as LeRoy. The opposite ground assumed by him a year afterwards, was merely an afterthought. And, although it may serve to cancel, on his part, all claims to credit for an honest amendment, it cannot, without the grossest injustice, deprive LeRoy of the small indulgence which Lowber's previous repentance (afterwards repented of,) had actually conceded. The agreement, it seems to me, was actually reformed by the parties themselves, in its execution. It "took effect," not as originally written, but as reformed. It was either a new agreement, superseding and incorporating in part only the letters of the previous day, made wholly on the day of the consummation and delivery, or it was the correction of a mistake of fact in the previous agreement, and related back to the day of its inception. As a new substituted agreement, it was admissible, although partly in parol, and was a perfect defence at law to the action in the Superior Court. That Court, however, viewed it in a different light, and excluded the evidence as an attempt to vary the legal import of a written instrument by parol proof, or to reform a contract on the ground of mistake—which, as the practice then stood, could only be done by a direct bill in equity. The decision, therefore, placed in effect, as it was, on the ground of a want of jurisdiction adapted to the relief sought, cannot now be invoked as an estoppel without manifest injustice. And on the whole merits of the case, developed as they have been in the present suit, the Judge at Special Term was himself of the opinion, in which we fully concur, that Lowber, after the discovery and acknowledgment of his mistake, had no just claim to the machinery; that he had indubitably and properly relinquished it to Le Roy, and that in doing so, instead of making a gift, he had only done what a court of equity would then have compelled him to do, and what, having done it voluntarily, a court of equity will now compel him to ratify, and not permit him to recall.

The Court, therefore, in dismissing the plaintiff's complaint, a decree should be entered, declaring that the provision, contained in the agreement of dissolution, that Lowber should take the machinery and its appurtenances, was founded in mistake and should be stricken out, and the agreement reformed accordingly, and that Lowber be perpetually enjoined from taking any further steps in the action at law referred to in the pleadings, and that he pay the costs of this suit, including the costs of the appeal.

Judge Mitchell dissented from this opinion, remaining of the same opinion as that expressed at Special Term.

MARKET REPORTS.

MARKETS—Carefully Reported for N. Y. Daily Times.

THURSDAY, Dec. 7—6 P. M.

ASHES—There were 60 bbls. sold to-day at $7 for Pearls, and $6 75 for Pots, ℔ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Has not varied. About 600 bags Rio changed hands at 9½c.@10½c. ℔ lb.

COTTON—is rather dull and heavy, the day's sales not exceeding 800 bales, within our range:

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N.O.&T.
Ordinary	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Middling	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	9½
Middling Fair	9¾	9¾	9⅞	10
Fair	9¾	10	10½	10½

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western brands continue in tolerably brisk demand, both for home use and export, and as there is less offering, prices are very firm and advancing. The day's sales consist of 8,000 bbls. We quote:

Superfine, No. 2	$7 25 @ 7 75
Ordinary State	8 00 @ 8 12½
Straight State	8 12½ @ 8 25
Favorite State	8 37½ @ 8 50
Mixed Western	8 00 @ 8 50
Common to good Indiana and Michigan	8 62½ @ 8 87½
Fancy Michigan	8 87½ @ 9 12½
Common to good Ohio	8 62½ @ 8 87½
Fancy Ohio	8 87½ @ 9 12½
Extra Ohio	9 25 @ 10 75
Extra Indiana and Michigan	9 25 @ 10 50
Fancy Genesee	8 75 @ 9 50
Extra Genesee	10 00 @ 11 00

The transactions in superfine Canadian embrace 1,800 bbls, at $8 75@$8 87½, in bond, and $9 50@$9 75, free, ℔ bbl.—showing a steady market. Southern is without any essential change. The day's movements add up 1,800 bbls. at $8 50@$9 25 for low mixed to good straight; and $9 25@$10 25 for favorite to fancy and extra, ℔ bbl.; Gallego and Haxall's extra is scarce, and quoted at $10 75 ℔ bbl. Rye Flour and Corn Meal remain as last noticed.

FRUIT—This day's sales comprise 500 boxes dry Bunch Raisins at $2 75; 400 half boxes do. do. at $1 45; and 3,000 boxes do. do., by auction, at $2 34, cash.

GRAIN—Wheat is rather quiet, but remains firm. The day's sales embrace 3,000 bush. prime Canadian white, free, at $2 15. Rye is scarce and wanted at $1 40 ℔ bush. Barley and Oats appear as previously reported. Corn is less inquired for, and evinces less buoyancy. The day's operations consist of only 30,000 bush., chiefly Western mixed, at 92c.@93c.; with small lots of Northern round yellow at 99c. ℔ bush.

HAY—There have been 500 bales river bought at yesterday's quotations.

HOPS—We heard that 57 bales new found buyers to-day at 34c.@36c. ℔ lb.

IRON—Only 50 tons Scotch Pig were taken at $34½@$35, usual credit, per ton.

LATHS—Eastern rule very dull and heavy at $2 ℔ thousand.

LIME—Rockland is more sought after at 93c. for common and $1 12½ for Lump ℔ bbl.

MOLASSES—Exhibits no new feature; 120 bbls. New-Orleans realized 25c.@26c. ℔ gallon.

OILS—Whale and Sperm are generally unaltered. Olive appears quiet, but firm. 100 baskets were taken $3 45, short time. Linseed is pretty freely dealt in at 81c.@82c. ℔ gallon. Lard oil is about the same.

PROVISIONS—Pork is not very brisk, but is tending upwards. The day's transactions comprise 500 bbls. at $14 for Mess and $12 50 for prime ℔ bbl. Dressed Hogs are unchanged. There were 50 tierces Cut Meats sold at 6½c. for Shoulders and 9½c.@10c. for Hams ℔ lb. Lard is in moderate request at steady rates. 400 bbls. fair to prime realized 10c.@10½c. for new, and 10½c.@10¾c. for old ℔ lb. Beef has not varied. 370 bbls. were disposed of at $5 50@$7 for Country Prime; $9@$10 25 for Country Mess; $15 for repacked Chicago Mess, and $15@$16 for extra Chicago Mess ℔ bbl. Beef Hams, Butter and Cheese are as previously reported.

RICE—A very limited business has been transacted in this line at $4 for inferior, to $5 25 for prime, ℔ 100 lbs.

SUGAR—This day's operations have been confined to 100 hhds. Cuba at private bargain; and 70 hhds. New-Orleans at 5½c.@6½c. ℔ lb.—showing a quiet and languid market.

TALLOW—We heard of sales of 20,000 lbs. Country and City rendered prime, at 12½c. ℔ lb.

WHISKY—Ohio and Prison Whisky is scarce, and held above the views of buyers. Sales transpired of 200 bbls. Drudge at 41c., cash, and 42c., time, &c., ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, the engagements included 20,000 bushels Corn at 8d., in bags; 800 bales Cotton at 9-16d. ℔ lb.; 50 boxes Bacon at 15s.; and 100 tons Logwood at 20s. ℔ ton. For London, the shipments embraced 1,000 bbls. Flour at 3s.; some lots of Hops at ¾d. ℔ lb., and Oil Cake at 30s. ℔ ton. For Glasgow, there were taken 800 bbls. Flour at 3s. For other ports, we heard of no further engagements.

Bull's-Head Cattle Market—Dec. 7.

Carefully Reported every Thursday for the Daily Times.

For Beeves, Milch Cows, Veal Calves, Sheep and Lambs, at Allerton's Washington Drove Yards, corner Forty-fourth-st. and Fourth-av.; at Chamberlain's, Hudson River Bull's Head; and at Browning's. For Cows and Swine [illegible] Hudson River Road, [illegible] O'Brien's Central Bull's Head, [illegible] Sixth-st. and Third-av.

TOTAL RECEIPTS.

For the past week at all the principal markets named above.

Beeves	3,680	Swine	8,600
Veals	366	Milk Cows	209
Sheep and Lambs	14,304		

RECEIPTS BY RAILROAD.

	Harlem.	Erie.	Hudson R.
Beeves	250	368	500
Veals	107	16	—
Milk Cows	6	30	—
Sheep and Lambs	1,770	360	250
Swine	300	6,000	—

BEEVES.

The contention arising from the change of the market-day has well nigh ceased, with the exception of a few obstinate butchers—some of whom, it may be remarked, buy in ordinary times about three head of cattle a week, and pay for them in the space of five weeks; therefore the dissatisfaction this class of customers give utterance to is of little weight; and by the looks of the yards last Monday, those who were to support the Monday party by cash purchases of the 107 head offered were not on the ground.

There is some talk of a compromise to Wednesday, though not immediately; and as we stated last week satisfactory arrangements could be made with the Erie Road, there only remain alterations to be made at Philadelphia to conform to the same, as this market controls that to a great extent.

We report 1,863 fresh stock at market to-day and the receipts of the week as follows:

At Allerton's	1,640
At O'Brien's	281
At Browning's	366
At Chamberlain's	450
By Hudson River Boats	75
Total	3,685
Received the previous week	3,510

There were offered at Allerton's to-day 417 less cattle than on our last market day, and notwithstanding this decrease there was little spirit exhibited on the part of buyers, who were less numerous than on last Thursday, owing no doubt, to the large quantities of Pork, Mutton, and Poultry pressing for sale, which has curtailed the consumption of Beef considerably of late, as certain laboring classes are not able to eat it at present prices and of course seek cheaper, more economical food, as it is well known that one pound of Pork will go as far as a pound and a half of Beef.

The cattle were of a fair average quality, with some extra, realizing 10½c. ℔ lb., though this was a rare occurrence, the quotations of last week being barely sustained. Some lots as usual were of a very mean character, looking as if they had strayed here or the owners in sending them here for beeves were laboring under a great mistake.

The supplies in market this week were from:

New-York	334	Kentucky	157
Pennsylvania	823	Connecticut	54
Ohio	172	New-Jersey	11
Illinois	116		

PRICES.

(Estimated by the pound in the quarters.)

Extra quality Beef, 9½c.@10c.	Com. quality Beef... 7½c.@8c.
Good quality Beef, 8½c.@ 9c.	Inf. quality Beef... 6c.@7c.

We noticed by:

CULVER, HURD & Co., 64 head Steers, from Ross County, Ohio, grass-fed, some of them fine Beeves, and some common. 18 of the best sold at an average of $100 a head, and the remainder at 8½c.@9½c. ℔ lb. Also 79 head from Livingston County, this State, ordinary quality, averaging 6½ cwt., and selling in lots at 8c.@8½c. ℔ lb.

GEORGE TOPPEY had 60 head from Madison County, Ky., owned by FRANKLIN LIVINGSTON, average 7½ cwt. here, and full 8 cwt. at Cincinnati. This lot was detained 30 hours on Central Road, by the means of poor engines. We have been hearers of a number of complaints recently of this nature, also of putting part of a drove on one train and another, thereby placing the cattle out of the control of the owner, and involving him in extra expense. Mr. LIVINGSTON says his cattle don't look like the same, and has lost full $6 a head by the detention. Mr. Superintendent, we hope to see this remedied. These were of fair quality and sold at 9c.@11c. ℔ lb. He sold 116 head, part full-blooded Durhams, fatted by ISAAC VAN METER, Jr., of Kentucky, at Albany, to a Brighton man at $7,900, which is an average of $67 a head.

SIMON ULERY had 97 head, grass fed, from Chester County, Penn., of the same quality as last week, averaging full 7½ cwt., and the best realized 9½c.

MR. AYRAULT, 95 head from Green County, Ohio, owned by BIDELL & Co. These were in first-rate condition, smooth and even. Seven sold to ANDERSON, of Fulton Market at $87 50, averaging nearly 9 cwt., and 20 head, part to PEARSALL, and part to CORNELL, at $74. Also 45 from Livingston County, this State, and sold in lots at our quoted prices.

J. H. CARPENTER had 34 head from Steuben County, N. Y., of middling fair quality; 15 head of the best sold at an average of $67 a head, and about 9 cwt., which is quite 10c. ℔ lb.

JOS. WILLIAMS offers 60 head from Pickaway County, Ohio, owned by BUTTER. These were small stand animals sent here to sell for stores, but are passable for Beef.

MR. WHITE had 70 Chester County Cattle, of fair average quality, weighing 7 cwt.; 25 head were purchased by JAMES IRWIN at $67 a head, average 8½ cwt.

MR. MERRITT had 100 head from the same section, average 7 cwt., and sold at 8c.@9½c. ℔ lb. Also, 11 oxen from Westchester; one pair, extra quality, sold at $310; would weigh 19 cwt.

ALVAH MEAD—44 head from Greenwich, Conn., of the native stock, selling in parcels at 8½c.@9½c.; 10 fine oxen sold at $930; averaging 9 cwt.

MILK COWS.

The supplies are over 100 less this week, and the decline of last week has been recovered to-day. The brokers cry out dull, but those arriving are generally all sold, many finding their way into the butchers' hands. We quote ordinary to good Cows at $30@$38, and fair to extra with Calf at $45@$60.

The following is the number received:

At Allerton's	9	At Browning's	30
At O'Brien's	60	At Chamberlain's	114
Total			209
Received last week			320

VEAL CALVES.

The supply has fallen off considerably, only 167 having come over the Harlem Road, the main source of supplies, and good Calves are in demand at 5c.@6½c. and 7c. is obtained for extra quality. The receipts, not including those with Milk Cows, are as follows:

At Allerton's	167	At Browning's	47
At O'Brien's	69	At Chamberlain's	35
Total			318
Received the previous week			351

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Large supplies keep crowding in, and at Browning's there were nearly 5,000 in the pens this morning, and inferior Sheep difficult of sale. The quality is fair, and the prospect not very promising for the coming week. At ALLERTON'S we noticed some fine Bakewell, Leicester and Southdown, from Dutchess County, which met with ready sale at $7@$10. We quote common Sheep at $1 75@$4; extra do. $5@$10; and Lambs at $1 75@$4 50. The following sales will give a better idea of prices:

AT BROWNING'S.

Sales by Samuel McGraw.

22 lambs	$50 75	111 sheep	$379 50
28 lambs	86 50	81 sheep	321 00
235 sheep and lambs	584 37	101 sheep	275 50
107 sheep	663 50	131 sheep	347 37
Total	807		2,764 99

Average per head, $3 96.

AT CHAMBERLAIN'S.

SWINE.

The supplies are abundant, but good Hogs are readily taken by packers at $5 25@$5 37½; and occasionally $5 50 is attained, dead weight. The number reached nearly 3,000 over the Erie Road, but most of those go direct to the slaughter-house. Hogs are bringing good prices at the West, which may affect our receipts ere long.

Ordinary are selling at 4¼c.@4½c., live weight. At the Union Drove Yards, Mr. DORMER reports sales of 3,229 Ohio, corn fed, at 4¼c.@5c. live; 141 this State do. at 5c., nice, and 336 State, still fed, at 4¼c. These are dull. Prices are unchanged from last week.

We annex the number received: At ALLERTON'S, 1,568; at Union Drove Yards, 4,978. Total, 6,546. Received the previous week, 8,128.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

The receipts are as follows:

At Allerton's	1,778	At Chamberlain's	7,500
At Browning's	4,986		
Total			14,264
Received last week			13,413

CHINA TEA STORE.—I, TSUNG EE-QUAY, issue my proclamation to the inhabitants of the city of BROOKLYN, situated on the beautiful Bay of New-York, on whose waters sail the great ships bringing the produce of far-off lands, that I, TSUNG EE-QUAY, having left my kindred and my nation, and been led to your goodly land, proclaim my design of offering for sale the products of the Celestial Empire. I have with me much Tea, Coffee, Cocoa, Chocolate, &c., of the choicest gatherings, which I will give you for your smallest pieces of gold and silver; and may health, joy and length of days attend you. All you who want the finest, choicest flavored Teas, come to me, and you shall have the purest that China can produce. Also, a beautiful assortment of

Lacquer-ware Work-tables,	Sandal-wood Boxes,
Lacquer-ware Centre-tables,	Chinese Lanterns,
Lacquer-ware Work-boxes,	Ornamental Stone Figures,
Lacquer-ware Tea-Caddies,	Parlor and Toys,
Lacquer-ware Checker-boards,	Stuffed Birds,
	Ivory Fans,
Lacquer-ware Writing-desks,	Porcelain Jars,
Flower Vases of every size and elegance,	Buddhist Rosaries,
Chinese Pipes for Tobacco,	Chinese Shawls, Teapots, Teacups,
Chinese Pipes for Opium,	Chinese Chop-sticks,
Flowered Fans,	Wrought Silver Bracelets,
Sandal-wood Fans,	Feather Fans.

ALL FROM CHINA!—My place of traffic is at the corner of Schermerhorn and Court-sts., Brooklyn.

NOTICE.—The undersigned has been appointed assignee for the benefit of creditors, of the property and effects of the late copartnership of JULIAN ALLEN & CO., and requests all persons indebted to said firm to make immediate payment to him at his Office, No. 110 Nassau-st.—NEW-YORK, Oct. 25, 1854.
CHARLES E. HOULE, Assignee.

NOTICE.—The undersigned has been appointed assignee for the benefit of creditors of the property and effects of RICHARD VAN VORST, and requests all persons indebted to him to make immediate payment, and all claims against him to be presented to me.—New-York, Nov. 6, 1854.
A. H. BELLOWS, Assignee, No. 25 Division-st.

INSTRUCTION.

OTTIGNON'S GYMNASIUM.—No. [illegible], [illegible] Broadway [illegible]. Fencing and Sparring taught by C. F. OTTIGNON, Proprietor.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, [illegible] Washington-square. [illegible] GARDNER & FANNING, Principals.

MRS. L. F. BENEDICT'S SCHOOL FOR Young Ladies, No. 4 West 15th-st., [illegible]. The second term will commence Nov. 20.

PIANO-FORTE.—A young lady would attend a few more pupils on the Piano, at their residence or his own. Apply at No. 61 Henry-st.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY.—No. 548 Broadway, opposite 13th-st., is now open for the reception of pupils, who can commence at any time. Ladies and children on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 3 and 4 o'clock P. M.; gentlemen on WEDNESDAYS, THURSDAYS, and every other FRIDAY, at 7 o'clock P. M. Practising Assemblies on SATURDAY EVENINGS for ladies and gentlemen. Monthly Soirées as usual. Circulars (containing days, hours and terms of instruction,) can be had at the Academy at any time, or will be sent by post.

FOR SALE.

HOUSES FOR SALE OR TO LET.—The five new four-story houses, Nos. 13, 15, 17, 19 and 21, 39th-st., a few doors west of 5th-av. They are replete with all the modern improvements, gas, baths, marble mantels and Croton water, from first to fourth stories; bay windows, cut glass doors, &c. Situated between two railroads (the 4th and 6th-avs.) Price moderate. If sold, $3,500 may remain on bond and mortgage on each, or will be let reasonably to good tenants. Inquire of SAMUEL SPARKS, No. 48 West 39th-st., or W. E. & W. SPARKS, corner of Lexington-av. and 26th-st.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN.—Three story and basement brick house, marble mantles [illegible] throughout. Location unexceptionable—Henry-st., 20th door north of Atlantic-st.—being only ten minutes' walk from the South Ferry, and convenient to Wall-st. and Fulton Ferries. Price $6,500—$2,500 can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply of the owner on the premises. Possession immediately if required.

FOR SALE AT YONKERS.—A fine large house, new and in a very desirable location, being situated on high ground commanding a superlative view of the village and the Hudson as far as the eye can reach. It was built by day's work, in the best manner, and is very conveniently arranged. The ground (half an acre) is nicely laid out and fenced. For a merchant doing business in New-York it is a very desirable residence, being but half a mile from the depot. Price low and terms very easy. Reference is made to FREDERICK A. COE, Esq., No. 52 John-st., and J. C. BREVOORT, Esq., corner Broadway and Bleecker-st., BOOME & DUNNELL, No. 373 Broadway, or to H. W. BASHFORD, Post Office, Yonkers, N. Y.

COTTAGE FOR SALE.—The new Elizabethan cottage for sale in Morristown, N. J., containing ten rooms, servants' room, bath room and kitchen, with water in kitchen and bath room. Also a new barn on the premises, with all the new improvements. The cottage stands on two acres of land. The premises can be seen at any time.
CHARLES LAMBERT.

SCHOONER FOR SALE CHEAP FOR CASH.—Of 110 tons, carrying 60 tons in 7 feet water. For particulars inquire of AKHURST & DOUGLAS, Marine railways, Astoria, Long Island, opposite 92d-st., East River, New-York. Also, for sale or to let, the unexpired lease of premises known as Nos. 281 and 283, west corner of Watts-st. For particulars inquire as above.

TO LET.

THREE HANDSOME FAMILY HOUSES TO LET IN BROOKLYN.

Within five minutes' walk of the Wall-st. Ferry. THESE HOUSES are of handsome brown stone, on the west side of Lawrence-st., between Fulton-st. and Willoughby-st., and on the block of the Willoughby Mansion, and in a most beautiful part of the city. [illegible] parlors divided by arches, paneled ceilings, ornamental [illegible] marble mantels [illegible] water, bath [illegible] in perfect order, have ornamental stone fronts, iron railings, &c. Rent $700. Inquire of
EDWARDS PIERREPONT, No. 77 Wall-st., or at the Houses.

STEAM POWER TO LET.

AT THE EMPIRE WORKS, foot of East 25th-st., New-York, [illegible] the United States. Apply to SLOAN & LEGGETT, before 9 A. M. and after 5 P. M.

HOUSE TO LET.—A three-story brick house, with modern improvements, No. 22 Summit-st., South Brooklyn, good neighborhood, five minutes' walk from Hamilton-av. Ferry. Rent low. Inquire next door, or No. 13 Maiden-lane, N. Y. MARSH & CO.

HOUSE TO LET.—No. 27 Bond-st., and furniture for sale or to let; the family now occupying the house may be disposed to remain as boarders, if agreeable.

STORES OR WAREROOMS TO LET.—In the second story of Appleton's Building, corner of Leonard-st., most spacious stores on Broadway, suited to every description of retail or wholesale business. No more desirable location to be found on Broadway. Apply to D. APPLETON & CO., Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway.

STORE TO LET.—No. 128 Fulton-st., Sun Building, now occupied as a stationery store. Possession immediately. To an unexceptionable tenant, a lease for five and a half years will be given. Rent cheap. Apply at the Sun office.

LOTS FOR SALE CHEAP.—Three full lots on [illegible], near 5th-av., will be sold separate or together. Over one-half can remain on mortgage. Inquire of P. G. LUDLOW, No. 18 Norfolk-st.

OFFICES TO LET.—An office or small store on Beekman-st., under the Market Bank, together with a large cellar and vault, in which there is an elevator to hoist and lower goods. Likewise, offices to let over the Market Bank, corner of Beekman and Pearl-sts. Apply in the Bank.

OFFICES TO RENT.—Two good offices, on the first floor of No. 53 William-st., near Wall. Apply to W. H. LE ROY, No. 68 William-st.

STEAM POWER TO LET.—In light and airy rooms in a new building in Cliff-st. Apply to
J. C. HULL & SON. No. 136 Cliff-st.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

A RARE CHANCE FOR OWNERS OF WESTERN PROPERTY.—Two good houses eligibly situated in the city of Newark, N. J., for sale at [illegible] with the lots. Property in Northern Illinois and Southern Wisconsin will be received for half the amount of the purchase, and only $600 per lot will be required to be paid in cash. Inquire by application or letter to Dr. J. HENRY CLARK, Newark, N. J.

ATTENTION.—Is respectfully invited to our extensive assortment of superior PIANO-FORTES at our new and spacious warerooms, No. 421 Broome-st., (a few doors east of Broadway,) which, in consequence of the increased demand for our unrivalled instruments, have been fitted up with special regard to the convenience of our friends and patrons.
LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURY.

CONSIGNMENT SALE OF PIANOS.—From the best City makers, in plain and fancy cases, from 6 to 7 octaves, with carved, to sell at a great reduction from the factory price for cash, fully warranted. Also, an assortment of [illegible] Pianos, at great bargains, from $50 to $150. Pianos of our own manufacture constantly on hand. Apply at the manufactory and wareroom.
McDONALD BROS., No. 246 Bowery, near Houston-st.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF FIRST-CLASS PIANO-FORTES.—Just in from our factory, will be sold at a great reduction from former prices, for cash or short time. These instruments are not surpassed for fullness and sweetness of tone, or for long standing in tune, by any in the market.
BENNETT & CO., No. 281 Broadway.

A GREAT BARGAIN.—A splendid 7-octave $310 rosewood Piano-Forte for sale for $225, as the owner is about to leave for Italy; been used but two months; made by the best City maker, perfect in all respects and fully warranted; patent metallic frame, modern case and improvements. It can be seen at No. 24 Vesey-st., from 9 o'clock until 5 P. M.

GRAND AND (SQUARE) PREMIUM PIANO-FORTES.—From the best manufacturers, which combine all good qualities, richness of tone, elegance and cheapness, and, in this respect, without any competition in this City. Fully warranted, at T. SCHUBERTH & CO.'S Music Depot, No. 300 Broadway, N. Y.

J. & C. FISCHER—PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTORY AND WAREROOM, No. 343 West 24th-st., near 9th-av. Pianos with the Æolian and all the best improvements, fully warranted. Pianos tuned, repaired and exchanged. N. B.—The best place to buy for cash.

PIANO-FORTES AND MELODEONS.—Unrivalled in depth, brilliancy, power and purity of tone. Best in the market. Fully warranted.
GEO. F. BRISTOW, MORSE & CO., No. 423 Broadway.

A. W. LADD & CO.'S GRAND DIAGONAL PIANO-FORTES, with new grand action. Also Carhart & Needham's Melodeons. Sole agency, No. 446 Broadway. LINCOLN & THOMPSON.

FLUTE INSTRUCTION.—Evening lessons given upon Bohm and other flutes, at No. 118 Sullivan-st., between Bleecker and Amity.

COAL.

CUMBERLAND COAL.—THE NEW-CREEK COMPANY offers for sale Coal from their mines in Hampshire County, Va., to be shipped from their wharves in Baltimore, or from their depot in New-York. This Coal has been used in United States steamers, locomotives and iron foundries with entire satisfaction. For steam purposes it has no superior. Apply at the office of the Company, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.

COAL.—J. L. WORTH, Coal Dealer.—Yard, corner of 11th and Thompson-sts. Down-town office, No. 58 Wall-st., second story, in the rear.

CHARTER-OAK GRAPES.—These Grapes grow, many of them to the size of an inch and a half in diameter. It is also the earliest grape that grows in the open air. The skins are thin, and the pulp is soft and sweet. They are far superior to any other grapes ever grown. Samples of the grapes can be seen at the Book Store, No. 7 John-st., New-York. Also the roots and vines for sale. All orders promptly attended to by JOHN B. JAMES, No. 7 John-st., New-York.

GAS FIXTURES AND LAMPS.—GAS FIXTURES, Foreign and Domestic; SOLAR LAMPS, LANTERNS, GIRANDOLES, MANTEL ORNAMENTS; FLUID and CAMPHENE LAMPS, of the newest patterns. ALSO, WICKS, SHADES, &c., for sale on favorable terms for cash, by THOMAS D. PHILLIPS, No. 186 William-st.

NOTICE TO THE CREDITORS OF BASSETT & ABORN.—All persons having claims against the late firm of BASSETT & ABORN will please present the same to their assignee, GEORGE F. THOMAS, at his office, No. 53 Park-row, on or before the 15th of December next.
GEORGE F. THOMAS, Assignee of Bassett & Aborn.

HOTELS.

THE SMITHSONIAN HOUSE, Broadway, corner of Houston-st., [illegible] with the Metropolitan [illegible].

This beautiful new Hotel, in the heart of Broadway, will supply a great desideratum to travelers and the public in general—first class accommodation in the best quarter of the City, at very low rates.

The [illegible] to the public, that he has [illegible] CHARLES H. [illegible] lately [illegible] of the [illegible] on the northerly side of Broadway, [illegible] of the SMITHSONIAN, [illegible] will present [illegible] architectural [illegible] Broadway, enlarging [illegible] accommodations for all guests. [illegible] be provided with [illegible] rooms for families. The house will be thoroughly heated by steam [illegible] construction, [illegible] and obviating every danger of fire, [illegible] be [illegible] on the first floor on Broadway, with private dining rooms adjoining, and [illegible] those inclined to economy as well as the tastes of the [illegible] AND, WITH ALL THIS, HE MAY ASSURE THE PUBLIC THAT THE ESTABLISHMENT SHALL NOT BE SURPASSED FOR THE RESPECTABILITY, ORDER, AND THE UNCEASING ATTENTION AND COMFORT, WITH WHICH IT SHALL BE CONDUCTED. The necessary works to adapt the new buildings to the purposes designed may be [illegible] of the present owner, and will be completed by [illegible] any, of which due notice will be given; AND IN THE MEANTIME THE ACCOMMODATIONS OF THE PRESENT SMITHSONIAN WILL NOT BE INTERFERED WITH, AND MY FRIENDS AND PATRONS ARE INVITED TO CONTINUE THEIR FAVORS AS HERETOFORE. SIDNEY HOPMAN.

MANSION HOUSE.—Hicks-st., Brooklyn—Situated mid-way between Wall-st. and Fulton Ferries. [illegible] accommodate a few families or single gentlemen with board. EDWIN B. VAIL.

FINE ARTS.

FINE ARTS.—Belgian Free Gallery of Paintings and Statuary, No. 547 Broadway. G. BRACKELEER, Jr., sole accredited agent for the Belgian School of Art, would respectfully announce to the amateurs of fine arts of this great metropolis that he has just received from Europe four valuable paintings by the most celebrated artists:
1. THE JUBILEE OF FIFTY YEARS, by F. DE BRACKELEER.
2. THE VENETIAN MASQUE, by MADAME DE KEYSER.
3. THE STORM, by BOSSE.
4. THE BULLS, by EUG. VERBOECKHOVEN.
These paintings will be exhibited from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M., from this date to the 24th December. Admission free.

NEW PAINTING BY ARY SCHEFFER.—The subscribers respectfully announce to the public that having received a beautiful painting by the celebrated Ary Scheffer, they will exhibit it for a short time in their Fine Arts Gallery. This picture,
THE TEMPTATION OF CHRIST,
is the latest composition of Scheffer, and is confidently offered for the consideration of the public as a specimen of the highest art. Subscriptions for a fine Line Engraving, from this painting, will be received at the Gallery. Exhibition open from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M. Admission free.
GOUPIL & CO., No. 366 Broadway, New-York.

MEDICAL.

IMPROVED ARTIFICIAL TEETH.—DR. J. ALLEN, late Professor in the Ohio College of Dental Surgery, invites attention to his improved method of constructing Artificial Dentures, which combines the following advantages:
1. There are no seams or crevices for the lodgement of food to vitiate the saliva or infect the breath, as not even the slightest moisture can get between the teeth and plate.
2. An Artificial Gum, which is as firm and indestructible as the teeth, is fused at a high heat between and around the teeth, which unites them firmly to each other and to the plate upon which they are set. This gum imparts to the teeth that peculiar expression and life-like appearance which characterize the natural organs.
3. Great strength is obtained by thus uniting the teeth, gum and plate, and no ordinary force in masticating can break them from their base.
4. A clear and distinct articulation of speech is restored. This important change is effected by having the inside of the teeth and gum of a natural form. To this form the tongue is readily adapted. The perfect adaptation of the tongue to the denture prevents the hissing or whistling sound in speaking or singing so often observed in persons wearing artificial teeth.
5. The natural form and expression of the mouth and face can be restored, in cases where they have been sunken. This is done by means of additional attachments to the framework supporting the teeth. These attachments are so formed as to bring out the sunken portions, and sustain them in their proper position. They are covered with the above gum, [illegible] compound, and [illegible] [illegible] J. ALLEN, No. 30 Bond-st., New-York.

THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION.—By Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women. One Hundredth Edition (500,000), 18mo., pp. 250. On Fine Paper, Extra Binding, $1. Every woman to whom a knowledge of [illegible] [illegible] Broadway; ADRIANCE, SHERMAN & CO., Astor House, No. 2; Vermont; DEWITT & DAVENPORT (Tribune Buildings), at No. 1 Astor House, Broadway, and at the Publishing Office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; JOSEPH TUCKER, Mobile; also, T. B. PETERSON, No. 98 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia. On the receipt of $1, a copy will be transmitted by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States. All letters must be addressed, post-paid, to Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Box No. 1224, New-York City. Office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York, or Box No. 1224, New-York Post-Office.

MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE.—[illegible] engravings, representing all the diseases of the genital organs of the male and female, with the latest discoveries in reproduction. The afflicted should use no remedies before learning from this valuable work the superiority of the author's Paris and London treatment. [illegible] Broadway, and mailed free for $1, by the author, M. LARMONT, Physician and Surgeon, No. 42 Bond-st., corner of Broadway, where he may be consulted from 8 A. M. till 2 P. M., and 6 to 9 in the evening. Sundays excepted. Address Box No. 844, New-York Post Office. We concur with the other papers in recommending DR. LARMONT to the afflicted. Courier Des Etats Unis, Santa Boston Democrat, Day Book and New-Brunswick Times.

COUGHS AND COLDS.—It is very important to remove a cold and cough immediately after the attack, for if neglected, the result is consumption. For that purpose McDONALD'S COUGH ANNIHILATOR is a certain remedy. It will remove the cough [illegible] few hours, to which thousands do testify. Try it and be satisfied. Sold in New-York by the following druggists: C. H. Ring, J. and J. Coddington, A. B. Sands, Dr. Harlow, Nelson & Smith, L. A. Hoadly, R. S. Sands, Callender & Crumbie, E. M. Guion, Dr. Powell, James Crumbie, Dr. Longley and J. Jones.

DR. CORBETT, No. 18 Duane-st., may be consulted with confidence on diseases. Twenty-three years in one speciality of the profession, enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. His method of treatment is the same as that practiced by the great Ricord, of Paris, and all cases undertaken, treated with the greatest candor. N. B.—Dr. C. is a member of the New-York University. See his diploma in his office.

MEDICAL OFFICE.—Dr. COOPER, No. 14 Duane-st., between Chatham and William-sts., may be consulted with confidence. His medicines are applicable to every form of disease, even the weakest can take them without fear of discovery. His medicines are warranted, after removing the disease, leave the system in a good condition as before the disease ready to be [illegible] [illegible]. Office hours 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

DR. MAGNIN'S LUCINA CORDIAL.—The only positive cure for the loss of Muscular Energy, Physical Lassitude, General Prostration, Irritability, and all Nervous Affections, and every disease resulting from the Procreative Functions. Persons about to marry, or who are [illegible] any weakness or disability of a certain nature, should take the LUCINA CORDIAL. $3 per bottle, or two for $5. Office No. [illegible] Warren-st.

SHEPHERD'S [illegible]—[illegible] in its effects, pleasant in its application, [illegible] in its nature. One trial will insure confidence. Sold by HUSHTON, CLARK & CO., at their different [illegible], and by all the principal druggists in the City and country. W. WARBOR, Wholesale Agent, No. 77 Fulton-st.

DR. POWELL, PROFESSOR OF DISEASES OF THE EYE AND EAR—Has practised twenty years in this City. His "Treatise on the Eye" can be procured at his office; also, beautiful Artificial Eyes. At home from 9 to 4 o'clock daily, at No. 261 Broadway.

OFFICE OF THE RECEIVER OF TAXES, NEW COURT-HOUSE.

TAXES OF 1854.—Notice is hereby given that [illegible] property [illegible] on the 1st of December [illegible] unpaid at that date, and that a further addition of [illegible] per cent. will be made on the 15th day of [illegible] taxes then unpaid. Notice is also hereby given, that on the 1st day of January next, interest will be charged on all taxes then remaining unpaid, at the rate of [illegible] per annum, calculated from the 31st day of August, 1854.
HARVEY HART, Receiver of Taxes.

EDWARD A. FRASER, COUNSELLOR AT LAW and COMMISSIONER OF DEEDS for the States of New-York and Connecticut, No. [illegible] New-York. Titles of real estate searched, and moneys invested on bond and mortgage.

AUCTION SALES.

FINANCIAL.

BANK NOTICES.

INSURANCE.

DIVIDENDS.

FURNITURE.

MACHINERY.

FOR EUROPE.

FOR CALIFORNIA.

FOR THE SOUTH.

RAILROADS.

SALAMANDER SAFES.

COPARTNERSHIP.

LEGAL NOTICES.

ZINC PAINTS.

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Chamber of Commerce.

The regular monthly meeting of the Chamber of Commerce was held at the Merchants' Bank yesterday afternoon—the President, Mr. Perrit, in the Chair. The Secretary being absent, Mr. Blunt was elected to fill the vacancy pro tem.

Subsequent to the reading and approval of the minutes of the last meeting, the President announced that the first business in order was the election of new members, two of whom—viz.: [illegible] Jaffin and James R. Smith—had been proposed. On the ballots being taken, both gentlemen were declared duly elected.

The next business in order was the election of Mr. N. H. Osgood, to fill the vacancy in the Committee on Arbitration, occasioned by the termination of Mr. Anson G. Phelps' term, as member of such Committee.

Reports from Committees was next called up. Mr. Barstow, of the Special Committee on the Usury Laws, reported progress, and stated that the action already taken by them promised success.

Communications were next read from Douglass Leffingwell, Actuary of the Mercantile Library, in reference to the Mercantile Library Association. It was referred to the Committee on the Mercantile Library. From Mr. Vroom, son of ex-Governor Vroom, of New-Jersey, asking for the influence of the Board, in procuring for him the office of Purser in the Navy. The Board decided that they could not act officially on the subject. From Henry J. Rogers, of Baltimore, enclosing a book containing some important improvements in signal lights. Referred to a Special Committee, consisting of Messrs. Blunt, Osgood and Phelps.

Mr. Blunt offered a resolution in reference to a lighthouse on Cape Race, and moved that the President of the Board be requested to solicit our Government to communicate with the British Government in reference thereto, and report the result of such communication to the Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. Walter R. Jones then made some remarks relative to the safety of the Arctic Expedition which was fitted out and sailed from this port, under Commander Kane, in May, 1853, and submitted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the President of this Chamber be requested to prepare a memorial to Congress, to be signed by its officers, requesting an appropriation of a sufficient sum to officer, man and fully equip, and to purchase if necessary, a steam-propeller and a store-ship, with supplies, to sail under the orders and direction of the Secretary of the Navy to such places in the Polar Seas as may be thought proper, for the purpose of affording relief to Commander Kane, his officers and crew, who left this port in May, 1853, in the brig Advance, for scientific purposes, and also with a view to the discovery and relief of Sir John Franklin and the crew of the vessel which had previously left England, then considered missing with the whole expedition.

The resolution was unanimously adopted.

Mr. Brown stated that there was a number of gentlemen in this City who had recently formed themselves into a society for the relief of shipwrecked sufferers on our coast, and recommended that the Chamber of Commerce coöperate with them, and take measures to supply necessary boats, &c., for the safety of persons wrecked on our coast. No definite action was taken by the Board in reference to the matter.

Mr. J. P. Perrie submitted the model of a new life-boat for the inspection of the Board.

The Chamber on motion then adjourned.

Sentence of Two Burglars—Conviction on the Recognition of a Stocking.

Two burglars, named James Gillmore and Charles Dean, were yesterday sentenced in the Court of Sessions to the Sing Sing State Prison, for the term of ten years and six months. It seems the rogues recently broke into the dwelling-house of William C. Wetmore, Esq., in Fourth-street, stole various literary works and articles of clothing, with which they made their escape, and were subsequently arrested by Captain George W. Norris, at No. 6 Bayard-street. Scarcely has there been a trial of robbers in our City, that resulted in a conviction and sentence on the recognition of so trifling an article as in this case. One of the culprits pleaded guilty, and the other demanded a trial. It was feared by the prosecuting officer that there was not sufficient testimony to convict him, but the result proved otherwise. The principal point urged against the offender, was the finding of a little stocking, valued at a few cents, which was identified by a member of Mr. Wetmore's family. This fact being clearly established, the Jury at once rendered a verdict of guilty, and several of the spectators were heard to whisper about the Court-room, "My good gracious, send a man to State Prison ten years for stealing a stocking."

The New City Hall.

In the Board of Aldermen, last evening, on motion of Alderman Howard, the Report of the Special Committee on the subject of building the new City Hall (already published) was taken up.

Alderman C. H. Tucker moved to recommit, but the motion was lost.

Alderman Herrick moved that the specifications in the first Report be omitted, and that the plans of Martin E. Thompson be approved.

The motion was lost, and further consideration of the subject was postponed.

Columbia College.

Within the last two years Columbia College has lost, by death, three of her oldest Alumni: Wm. Lupton, aged 82, who graduated in 1789; John L. Norton, aged 80, who graduated in 1793; and William Turk, aged 77, who graduated in 1796.

Not Confirmed.

The Board of Aldermen took action last evening on the subject of appointing Elias L. Smith, Esq., to the Presidency of the Croton Aqueduct Board. The matter was called up by Alderman Voorhis, of the Ninth Ward, and a vote was immediately taken on the question. The gentleman was nominated last July by Mayor Westervelt, and the Board have now rejected him by a vote of 10 to 7. The vacancy will probably not be filled, until after the organization of the new City Government.

Robbing an Alderman in the Chambers.

Last evening, while Alderman Woodward, of the Seventh Ward, was acting as President pro tempore of the Board, some "lobby member" had the impudence to carry off the City Father's new and costly overcoat. The Alderman had received the garment from his tailor but a few hours previous, and when called to the Chair he left it hanging on the back of his seat. Look sharp for your garments during this bitter cold weather.

The Emigrant Institutions.

Senators Yost, Crosby and Barr—the Committee of the Senate appointed at the last session of the Legislature to examine into the condition of the Board of Commissioners of Emigration, and report thereon,—made a formal visit to the Emigrant institutions on Staten Island yesterday. They were accompanied by Mr. Verplanck, President, and Mr. James Kelly, member of the Board of Commissioners, by Hon. Thomas R. Whitney, member of Congress elect, Simeon Baldwin, Esq., President of the Merchants' Exchange, and by several mercantile gentlemen from this City.

The institutions were carefully and minutely examined in every particular, and the Committee evidently derived much information relative thereto and noted down many suggestions, which they intend embodying in their report to the Senate.

After the examination had been gone through with, the visitors sat down to a collation, and partook thereof with a relish made keen by the biting blasts of the day.

Toasts were offered and responses made. President Verplanck said the Board of which he had the honor of being President, [illegible] himself performing fully and faithfully the duties assigned it, and he hoped the Senate Committee, who had now visited the institutions and seen for themselves in practical workings, would point out frankly any mismanagement on the part of the Commissioners if any had come under their notice, and he was sure a remedy would be applied. He did not mean to say that all was being done that might be done for the emigrants. They were yet liable to extortion and suffering. But the Commissioners were not responsible for this. They were doing all that the law empowered them to do. But the law relative to the powers of the Commissioners of Emigration was susceptible of much improvement. The amendments needed the Committee were already aware of, and he was sure the gentlemen composing that Committee would not fail to press them on the attention of the body of which they were members, and that they would be speedily adopted.

Each of the Committee made appropriate responses.

Hon. Thos. R. Whitney made some felicitous remarks, and Mr. Kelly spoke briefly and aptly in behalf of the Commissioners of Emigration.

At 5 o'clock the company started for the City, having spent nearly five hours on the Island.

It may be proper to state here, that there are at the present time but three hundred patients in the Quarantine Hospital on Staten Island; a very small number for this season of the year. In the Winter of 1851, there were between 1,500 and 1,600 patients in the Hospital. Of those now there, about 30 are convalescent from cholera, about 40 or 50 have the small pox, and there are a few cases of light or typhoid fever. The last three or four emigrant ships had no cholera on board, and there is no probability of there being any more cases of this disease in the institution this season. Still the Commissioners, warned by the experience of past years, are prepared for any unforeseen emergency; they are ready at any time, should it be necessary, to receive into the Hospital 600 additional patients.

This Hospital and the Sailors' Retreat, adjoining, appear to be very neatly and properly kept, and so all the visitors there yesterday expressed themselves.

COMMON COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.

Board of Aldermen....Thursday, Dec. 7.

The Board met last evening, Nathan C. Ely, President, in the Chair. The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

PETITIONS REFERRED.

Of Raynor and others, for building City Hall in Madison-square.

Of J. Lawrence, for elevating Croton Water on Murray Hill.

Of Albert R. Smith and others, to be organized as a Hook and Ladder Company, in Yorkville.

By Mr. Herrick:

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and is he hereby directed to report to this Board at its next meeting his reasons for refusing to pay the draft of the Street Commissioner in favor of John Pettigrew, for $200,000 on account of his contract for regulating and grading "section C," of Second-avenue, in pursuance of a resolution which passed the Common Council July 5, 1853; also why he refused to issue the bonds and pay over to the said John Pettigrew $200,000 as directed by an ordinance of the Common Council passed by the Common Council, and approved by the Mayor Aug. 9, 1853; and also whether any claims have been made upon the City for interest, and to what amount, in consequence of his refusal to pay the contractor in obedience to the above-named resolution and ordinance.

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby instructed to report at the same time, the reason why he refuses to pay over to John Pettigrew the amount due him upon the assessment list for regulating and grading Second-avenue, which was confirmed by the Common Council on the 22d of November, 1854. And also, by what right or authority he assumes to withhold from Mr. Pettigrew the amount so ascertained to be due him upon his contract for grading Second-avenue until he signs a release of all claims for interest against the city upon money which was directed to be paid by the Common Council of 1853. Adopted.

PETITIONS.

Of citizens to prohibit steam on the Fourth-avenue Railroad.

RESOLUTIONS.

That no locomotive or steam engine be allowed to run on the track of the Harlem or New Haven Railroad Companies, on the Fourth-avenue, after the passage of this ordinance.

Board of Supervisors.

Alderman Blunt in the Chair.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

RESOLUTION ADOPTED.

That Jonathan W. Allen be appointed Tax Commissioner for the term of three years, from the termination of his present term of office.

REPORTS ADOPTED.

In favor of paying the bill of William Dodge, for copying the General Index in the office of the Register, $119 25. In relation to the various bills referred to the Committee on County Offices, they reported that this Board has no authority to pay the bills, and asked to be discharged from any further action. In favor of paying Edward Bunnell $215 80 for work done in the Superior Court.

In favor of paying the bill of W. E. & J. Sebell for books and stationery furnished to the Register's Office, $3,030 50.

In favor of paying the bill of Wm. H. Bell for services as a policeman, $30 56.

From the Committee on Annual Taxes, in relation to the petitions of Henry Sanger for relief from taxes assessed in former years; the Board not having power to act thereon. From the same in favor of granting the petitions of E. C. Wilcox and G. B. Andrews for relief from taxes. Adverse to the petition of J. B. Mounet, for relief from tax for the year 1854.

COMMUNICATIONS.

The Recorder presented a communication and document from the Board of Education.

After some debate it was moved that the papers be referred to the Committee on Annual Taxes, together with a communication of the Comptroller to the Board of Education, and an opinion of the Counsel to the Corporation thereon if copies of these papers can be procured.

☞ John Thompson, Esq., of Poughkeepsie, will lecture this evening before the Young Men's Christian Association.

(Advertisement.)

Life-Size Photographs.—The attention of the public is called to our new style of Daguerreotypes on paper taken in all sizes; the life-size far surpassing, in depth of tone and brilliancy, the most finished painting on canvas. The smaller sizes resembling the most delicate Miniature on Ivory. As to likeness and durability, they are unsurpassed. Portraits, likenesses, of any size, can be made by the process from Daguerreotypes. Taken only by J. Gurney & C. D. Fredericks, No. 40 Rue basse du Rempart, Paris, and No. 349 Broadway, New-York.

(Advertisement.)

Where are They?—Who? Which? What? Why, the Performing Bears. Oh! they are at Barnum's Museum, and appear in character this afternoon, between the two dramatic pieces. This evening, the "Orphan of Geneva" is played, as well as a farce. Mr. Jno. R. Scott is engaged to appear at Barnum's on Monday.

(Advertisement.)

The Iceland Pectoral.—Prepared by Dr. [illegible], at No. 140 Fulton-street, is a certain specific for all those throat and lung difficulties which so often terminate fatally, the result often of a slight cold. Delays are dangerous. Price only 25 cents.

(Advertisement.)

Gas! Gas!—Gas Fixtures of new designs and unsurpassed workmanship, will be found at the great manufacturing depot of Archer, Warner & Co., 376 Broadway; also, a new portable gas apparatus, designed for country residences, churches or factories.

(Advertisement.)

Gas Fixtures!! Gas Fixtures!!!—Of splendid design and finish, and twenty per cent. cheaper than any other house, wholesale and retail, at the manufactory of James G. Moffet, Nos. 119 and 121 Prince-street, third block West of Broadway.

(Advertisement.)

Phrenology.—Written descriptions of character day and evening. Museum free to visitors. Works on Phrenology, Physiology, Hydropathy, and Phonography, by Fowlers and Wells, No. 308 Broadway.

(Advertisement.)

☞ Get a good Likeness for a Holiday Present. Root, No. 363 Broadway, will give one that is perfect in all respects. Photographs, Crayons and Stereoscopes, taken in any weather.

LONG ISLAND.

The Post-Office.

The consolidation of Williamsburg with Brooklyn will in no way interfere with the Post-Office of this city. The same will continue as at present

NEW-JERSEY.

The Carson League and the Liquor Sellers—The Prosecutions on Questions.

The contest now going on between the Temperance men of Jersey City, through the medium of the "Carson League," and through the instrumentality of the ordinances of the Common Council relative to inns and taverns, on the one hand, and the Liquor-sellers, organized on the other hand, has for a long time past been interesting, but recent events have fomented excitement on the question. The uniform success of the League in convicting those against whom complaints were made, created a panic throughout the city among those engaged in the traffic, and the infliction of penalties and the fear of prosecution entirely closed about one hundred and fifty places where liquor was sold, besides causing those who continued their business to operate under great restraint and precaution, which of course was fatal to living profits. The opinion of lawyers was sought—and found to be consoling—the proceedings under which the penalties had been inflicted by the Recorder being pronounced all wrong.

Next followed an appeal to the Supreme Court in two cases to test the constitutionality of the ordinances and the legality of the acts of the Recorder and City Attorney. Another and a more encouraging event to the liquor sellers was the issue of a *certiorari* out of the Supreme Court of the State, by Judge Potts, taking the ordinances of the City out of the control of the Common Council until their constitutionality can be tested. This was regarded by those opposed to the Carson League as a shield to the liquor traffic until the decision is had; and, doors upon which "To Let" had been posted, were thrown open without reserve for the renewal of trade. Less precautions were taken by those who had been continuing their business under restraint, and there was a feeling evident that a decided triumph had been or would be achieved over the Carson League, and over the authorities in the administration of the Municipal law which the liquor dealers denounced as oppressive.

On Tuesday evening last, however, the opponents of the Liquor Traffic received encouragement from the proceedings of the Aldermen, which fully sustains them in their course of hostility to the Liquor Traffic. A lengthy opinion from Judge Dayton, of Trenton, declares the ordinances of Jersey City, under which these prosecutions have been sustained, to be in conformity with the charter of the city, and declares that the city charter does not conflict with the Constitution of the State of New-Jersey. The City Attorney and Recorder were also indemnified by the Common Council in all acts which they perform under these ordinances. The expectation of the liquor dealers that the prosecutions against them have ceased are, therefore, fallacious, as it is the determination of the authorities to continue to arraign the alleged offenders upon the long list of complaints made by agents of of the Carson League. Indeed it will not be strange if those who have resumed trade in such haste have been caught by some of the spies of the Carson League, and may be arraigned upon fresh charges, and convicted again upon fresh evidence, sustained by fresh "vials of wrath." The result of the whole affair will not soon be arrived at, and sufficient time will elapse for a protracted, exciting and expensive war between the contending parties, at the bar of the Courts and at the ballot box.

Fatal Accident.

A dreadful accident occurred on the turnpike from Newark to New-York, on Tuesday evening, from horses being frightened by the railroad engine, resulting in the death of the driver. It is a sad proof of the impolicy of connecting carriage-ways with a railroad track; and though some accident of the kind has been looked for, we believe this is the first fatal one that has occurred. The Company, we believe, some time since contemplated a removal of the carriage-way from the track between the Hackensack bridge and Bergen Hill, and we hope this painful accident will induce them to cause the separation so long desired to be made at once. As it is, those driving horses of ordinary spirit are compelled to abandon the turnpike, rather than run the risk of encountering the trains at so dangerous a point.

The person killed in the case above-mentioned, was a driver of one of Fair's Express wagons, named Stephen Crane. He was coming from New-York on Tuesday evening, and when near the Bergen junction with the Erie road, the horses became frightened at an approaching train and started off, upsetting the wagon, which was heavily loaded, and the unfortunate man was killed by a roll of lead, which fell upon his chest, crushing him horribly. The driver of another wagon immediately hastened to his assistance, and carried him to the roadside, where he expired in a few minutes. [*Newark Advertiser.*

MARRIED.

In this City, on Thursday, Dec. 7, at Calvary Church, by Rev. Francis L. Hawks, D. D., James Pott to Josephine, daughter of the officiating clergyman.

In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Dec. 6, by Rev. Mr. Tweed, Mr. J. H. De Forest and Miss Martha B. Shipton.

At Flatlands, L. I., on Wednesday morning, Dec. 6, by Rev. Dr. Adams, Mr. H. Brenan, of New-York, to Miss Mary Mason, daughter of Elijah H. Kimball, Esq.

At Hoboken, N. J., on Wednesday, Dec. 6, by Rev. N. W. Camp, D. D., Mr. Conrad Fox, of Hoboken, to Miss Susan Eliza Golding, of Perth Amboy, N. J.

At Woodside, L. I., on Wednesday evening, Dec. 6, by Rev. Mr. Strong, J. Augustine Smith, Esq., to Miss Maria F. Walker.

DIED.

In this City, on Thursday, Dec. 7, Elizabeth Almyra, youngest daughter of Samuel S. and Mary Jane Davis, aged 1 year, 4 months and 7 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 311 Mott-st., on Saturday morning, at 11 o'clock.

In Brooklyn, on Wednesday night, Dec. 6, suddenly, Augustus C. Rainetaux, formerly of New-York, aged 37 years.

His remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery this day, Dec. 8, at 2 P. M., and all his friends and relatives are hereby invited to attend his funeral, from No. 22 Lafayette-av., Brooklyn, as also his companions in arms during the last war with Great Britain.

On Wednesday, Oct. 4, on board schooner Cicero, on the passage from Savannah to Havana, Joseph A. Hennigar, aged 18 years, only son of John and Eliza Hennigar, of New-York City.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets, see Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Dec. 7.

Amount	Security	Price	Shares	Security	Price
$1,000	New-York 6s, '74	[illegible]	100	Erie Railroad	[illegible]
2,000	Virginia 6s	[illegible]	100	Harlem Railroad	[illegible]
3,000	California 7s	[illegible]	[illegible]	do.	[illegible]
5,000	Ohio 6s, '60	[illegible]	[illegible]	do.	[illegible]
1,000	Harlem 1st Mtg. Bds	[illegible]	[illegible]	do.	[illegible]
1,000	Erie 2d Mtg. Bds	[illegible]	[illegible]	Galena & Chi. R. R.	[illegible]
1,000	Erie In. Bonds	[illegible]	[illegible]	do.	[illegible]
1,000	do.	[illegible]	[illegible]	Cleve. & Toledo R. R.	[illegible]
2,000	Erie Convertible	[illegible]	[illegible]	Chi. & Rock Is. R. R.	[illegible]
3,000	Erie Bds of '83	[illegible]	[illegible]	Hudson Riv. R. R.	[illegible]
10,000	do.	[illegible]	[illegible]	do.	[illegible]
15,000	do.	[illegible]	[illegible]	Manhattan Gas	[illegible]
1,000	Hud R. 1st Mtg Bds	[illegible]	[illegible]	do.	[illegible]
3,000	Hud Conv. Bds	[illegible]	[illegible]	Bank of Commerce	[illegible]
1,000	do.	[illegible]	[illegible]	Canton Company	[illegible]
5,000	Penn'a Bds 2d Is.	[illegible]	[illegible]	do.	[illegible]
5,000	Ill. Cen. R. R. Bds	[illegible]	[illegible]	Nic. Transit Co.	[illegible]
[illegible]	do.	[illegible]	[illegible]	do.	[illegible]
[illegible]	N. Y. Cen. R. R. Bds	[illegible]	[illegible]	Penn. Coal Co.	[illegible]
[illegible]	do.	[illegible]	[illegible]	Cumb. Coal Co.	[illegible]
100	Erie Railroad	[illegible]	[illegible]	N. Y. Cen. R. R.	[illegible]
[illegible]	do.	[illegible]	[illegible]	do.	[illegible]
[illegible]	do.	[illegible]	[illegible]	Reading Railroad	[illegible]
[illegible]	do.	[illegible]	[illegible]	do.	[illegible]
[illegible]	do.	[illegible]	[illegible]	Panama Railroad	[illegible]

SECOND BOARD.

Amount	Security	Price	Shares	Security	Price
$7,000	Indiana State 5s	[illegible]	100	Cleve. & Tol. R. R.	[illegible]
5,000	Virginia 6s	[illegible]	50	Erie Railroad	[illegible]
1,000	Missouri 6s	[illegible]	[illegible]	do.	[illegible]
3,000	Ill. Cen. R. R. Bds	[illegible]	[illegible]	do.	[illegible]
1,000	N. Y. Cen. R. R. B.	[illegible]	[illegible]	do.	[illegible]
200	Cumb. Coal Company	[illegible]	[illegible]	do.	[illegible]
100	do.	[illegible]	[illegible]	do.	[illegible]
700	Reading Railroad	[illegible]	[illegible]	do.	[illegible]
150	Michigan Cen. R. R.	[illegible]	[illegible]	do.	[illegible]
50	New-York Cen. R. R.	[illegible]	[illegible]	do.	[illegible]
100	do.	[illegible]	[illegible]	do.	[illegible]
50	do.	[illegible]	[illegible]	do.	[illegible]
650	Nicara. Transit Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	do.	[illegible]
200	do.	[illegible]	[illegible]	do.	[illegible]

THURSDAY, Dec. 7—P. M.

There was an improvement of 3 ⅌ cent. on Erie Railroad shares, 3 ⅌ cent. on Erie Convertible and Income Bonds, and 2 ⅌ cent. on New-York Central shares, at the Stock Exchange to-day, and this rise on the securities of the two leading Railroads imparted a better tone to the entire market. There is no special cause assigned for the activity in Erie beyond the strengthening confidence in the opinion, which we gave publicity to several days ago, on grounds which we deemed quite as reliable then as the Street appears to consider them now, that the advertised loan of $4,000,000 will be taken. The Board of Directors having determined to pay off the Income loan due in February, if possible, without the slightest appearance of default on this their first concerted funded debt, and formed their programme accordingly, the conclusion was certain that without the intervention of extraordinary events in Europe, acting upon the already stringent money market here, the result would be accomplished. It is now stated that in addition to assurances of a liberal subscription at some reasonable rate from abroad, the individual members of the Board have given evidence that a large sum will be subscribed by themselves. The shares, which closed on Wednesday afternoon at 32, advanced to-day to 36¾, and closed at 35½; New-York Central, 81½@¾; Erie Convertibles of 1871 at 70, and the Incomes at 92; State Stocks were steady, and Illinois Central Bonds ½@1 ⅌ cent lower.

The change in Money affairs was unimportant. The rates of interest at the discount houses steady, with a very fair demand for first class paper, which is less abundant. There are fewer hypothecations of State Stocks making in the Street on the extravagant terms of last week. The Stock Brokers of established credit get money at 7 ⅌ cent., returnable at call. Their wants are fortunately not excessive on the Stocks daily speculated in at the Board. They now hold in their names less than 10,000 out of the 100,000 shares comprising the capital of the New York and Erie Railroad. On the closing of the transfers for the election in October the amount was 17,000; a week after the reopening, 15,000; week before last, under 12,000 shares. The proportion of New-York Central, of which there are 230,850 shares held at brokers' command, is much less, we should say not much over 1 ⅌ cent. of the whole, or 2,300 shares. Acceptances of Southern drafts are done at 10 ⅌ cent., sixty days, when not passed through bank. The Sub-Treasury balance is $6,695,360; the receipts to-day, $89,136; disbursements, $23,490. The Associated Banks have had a meeting, and appointed a Committee on a uniform system of certifying checks, to stop, if possible, the frauds which, in several instances, have been perpetrated by their subordinate officers.

The semi-weekly Auction Sale of Stocks and Bonds by Mr. S. Draper is to take place to-morrow, (Friday,) at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange.

The January interest on the State Debt of Indiana, payable in this City, has already been provided for by remittances from the State Treasurer.

The Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad Company—Pittsburg to Crestline, 187 miles—earned $125,129 in November, against $73,530 the same month in 1853. For the calendar year, 11 months, the figures are $1,022,398, against $603,324—much beyond the estimates of the Directors in January, and a gross *pro rata* of 20 per cent for the 11 months on the capital and debt of the Road.

The last official quarterly statement of the Banks of the State of New-York, made up to the 23d September, exhibits the following leading figures:

Whole movement		$236,330,000
City movement	$130,946,000	
Country	99,305,000	
Whole Discount line		$156,959,000
City	$93,019,000	
Country	62,940,000	
Brokers' Loans	2,409,000	
Stocks and Bonds and Mortgages		$25,188,000
Whole Specie reserve		$13,659,000
City	$12,556,000	
Country	1,094,000	
Bank Balances due		$12,433,000
To City Banks	$4,621,000	
To Country Banks	7,812,000	
Real Estate		$5,172,000
Cash Items		$15,349,000
Held by City Banks	$14,005,000	
Country	1,437,000	
Miscellaneous Items		$2,802,000
Making total as above		$236,330,000
On the other side of the account		$236,330,000
Whole capital stock		$83,673,000
City	$48,203,000	
Country	35,470,000	
Whole individual deposits		$81,066,000
City	$57,462,000	
Country	23,604,000	
Whole circulation		$30,974,000
City	$7,964,000	
Country	23,010,000	
Due to banks		$31,061,000
From City Banks	$24,885,000	
Country	6,276,000	
Undivided profits		$11,112,000
City	$6,809,000	
Country	4,303,000	
Miscellaneous liabilities		$6,033,000
Making whole movement		$236,330,000

Since the foregoing report was made the Discount line of the City Banks has been reduced to $81,678,000.

Our Special Washington Correspondent has furnished us with the advance sheets of some of the tables which accompany the Annual Report of the Secretary of the Treasury. The table VII of Exports and Imports affords the following as the total figures for the Treasury year ending 30th June last:

Total Imports	$304,562,381
Total Exports	278,241,064
Difference against Exports	$26,321,317

The exact sum of Specie is not given in this table, but is stated in the body of the Report at $38,000,000, of which about $5,000,000 was in foreign coin reëxported. These figures enable us to make the following comparison with the previous Treasury year:

	1854.	1853.
Imports consumed	$279,712,187	$251,071,358
Goods reëxported	19,850,194	12,096,213
Specie reëxported	5,000,000	4,811,076
Total Import	$304,562,381	$267,978,647
	1854.	**1853.**
Domestic Produce exported	$219,390,870	$189,869,162
American Gold	34,000,000	22,875,790
Foreign Gold as above	5,000,000	4,811,076
Foreign Goods as above	19,850,194	12,096,213
Total Export	$278,241,064	$230,452,250

From the above it will be seen that the Foreign Goods which remained for consumption in 1854 exceed the consumption of the previous year $28,640,729, while our Domestic Produce exported, yielded $29,521,708 over 1853. The enrolled and registered tonnage of the United States in 1854 was 4,802,902 tons, against 4,407,010 in 1853.

The *Journal of Commerce* does not like our plain speaking on its Foreign trade conclusions. We mean no personal offence, but really the hard times forbid the use of dainty terms while exposing the disingenuousness by which it is attempted to conceal their source. The *Journal* has had its day—and, unfortunately, its way too—and must now take the consequences of the revulsion from its false theory. The story is a plain one and admits of few words in the telling. The Treasury Report shows an annual balance against the regular Import and Export movement of $64,321,317. The *loss of Gold* to the country, remitted to the end of the Treasury year, against this or former balances, reduced the deficit to $26,321,317. The *Journal*, on Tuesday, assumed that the country, instead of adding this "nominal" sum, had paid off $50,000,000 on *former* loans and indebtedness. Here was a direct issue with the Treasury table of $76,321,317. We simply exposed the utter want of candor, in a season like the present, of so gross a statement. Its plausibility was attempted to be established by vague *guessing* at freight money, profits on exports and losses on imports. This, too, we spoke of in terms not undeserved by the stupidity of the fallacy. And so we have nothing to take back. Reference was also made to the tardy admission by the *Journal* that former balances really existed. It had been its practice to square accounts with Europe at the end of every Treasury year, for years past; ridiculing every estimate, however carefully prepared, of Foreign bonded indebtedness, and impudently assuming that as much of the Funded Debt returned from as went to Europe. The Treasury table on this subject to June 30, 1853, at length appeared—imperfect, as the Secretary admitted it to be, and giving only the amounts actually owned by Foreigners, with a grand total of $184,000,000. To this was appended by Mr. Guthrie the estimate of the Banking firm of Winslow, Lanier & Co., presenting a total of $222,000,000. The Daily Times tables brought down to June, 1853, and always including the amounts owned and advanced upon by Foreigners, gave a total of $211,000,000. The *Journal* now falls back upon the lowest of these tables, and contrasts it with ours. The difference against the latter, which, wide as it may seem, we are willing now to be judged by any Jury of intelligent Merchants and Bankers, has nothing to do with the *Journal's* case, except to fix its present admission that a Foreign bonded indebtedness in the sum of $184,000,000 existed at the beginning of the late Treasury year. The transactions since we shall not dispute about. The admission involves, at only 6 ⅌ cent., $11,040,000 annual interest, to be added to the Treasury deficit on the regular trade intercourse between the United States and Foreign countries, making the sum total $75,361,317. Half the amount, or $38,000,000, was paid during the year in hard cash; at what inconvenience to the Banks of the country, and at what consequences to the rates of interest and the various values of property, we need not recapitulate. The exhausting process did not stop with the close of the Treasury year. The freight money of the *Journal* and its imaginary gains and losses, it is quite evident were wholly unavailable. Its own Specie table shows the further loss to this port alone of $20,915,074, in Gold, since the 30th of June, and this in the face of an unprofitable import trade. The reader can judge between us.

We are requested to state that Philo Hurd, Esq., for many years Superintendent of the Naugatuck Railroad Company, has been elected Vice-President of the Hudson River Railroad Company, to succeed Oliver H. Lee, Esq., who resigned on account of ill-health; and M. L. Sykes, Jr., formerly Superintendent of the Hartford and New-Haven Railroad Company, and who has for six months discharged the duties of Assistant Superintendent, has been appointed General Superintendent of the Company.

The Ocean Bank has caused the arrest of their late Teller, whose default was noticed four or five weeks ago, and the Market Bank has discovered a fraud of $25,000 on the part of one of the subordinates, the particulars of which are given under the police head.

Connecticut Free Banking.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

By the 5th section of the Free Banking Law of Connecticut, the Treasurer is allowed to receive Loans of the New-England States, New-York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Virginia and Kentucky; also, cities of New-York and Boston and the incorporated cities of Connecticut; and to issue to the Banks depositing an equal amount of circulating notes, &c., &c. Section 9 constitutes the Treasurer and School Fund Commissioners a Committee to judge from time to time of the sufficiency of the securities, and to call in such a per centage of the circulation issued as any decline in the Bonds may require. And section 10 gives the said Committee power by application to a Judge of the Supreme Court, in case of non-compliance of the Banks, to declare any such Bank or Banks insolvent, and to proceed by sale, &c., to liquidate its outstanding notes.

Well, a large part of the issues of the Free Banks have been made on deposits of Virginia and Hartford City Bonds at 6½. At the time of their purchase the Virginia Bonds stood A number one, both at home and abroad. Owing, however, to the necessities of the Indiana Banks, and the failure of Selden, Withers & Co., they have greatly depreciated, although I think they will as speedily assume as respectable a rate as any of our public securities.

When they had declined to about 86, the Treasurer and School Commissioners called in 10 per cent. of the issue upon them, which was cheerfully acceded to as far as I know, and we are daily looking for another call. This is all right, and commends itself to every one's judgment.

But in my opinion this is by no means sufficient. As one who is daily in Wall-street, you know well enough that were $50,000 or $100,000 of Hartford Sixes brought upon the market they would not sell as well as the Virginia Sixes, having no foreign reputation to sustain them like the Virginias—yet *nothing* has been required *upon them*, and were *any of the Free Banks to get into* trouble who hold them as their basis the public would suffer loss. The attention of the authorities in this State has been called to the subject. No notice, however, has been taken of it, and I do not believe there will be until some Money Article animadverts upon this *plan of making fish of one and flesh of another*.

NEW-HAVEN.

Dangerous Counterfeit.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

A counterfeit bill, of which the *Reporter* gives no account, was offered to me this evening in payment for some goods. Being alone in the store, the man offering it was allowed to escape. I send you the description, which you can publish if you choose: Farmers' Bank, Bridgeport, Conn. The vignette is a reaper lying under a tree, with scythe, rake, &c. The figure 5 is on each end; on the right end lower corner is a medallion head; on the left end lower part is a half length female figure. The engraving is well executed, with the exception of the word Bridgeport, which is much blurred. It is engraved in small letters, forming a half circle. M.

New-York, Dec. 6, 1854.

Milwaukee and Mississippi Road.

From the Milwaukee Sentinel.

The receipts of the Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad for November are as follows:

Passengers	$14,176 90
Freight	40,650 53
Total	$54,827 33

The comparison with November, as well as September and October of last year, is as follows:

	1853.	1854.
September	$35,297 13	$60,358 04
October	41,597 24	70,776 04
November	27,050 17	54,827 33
Total three months	$103,944 54	$191,857 61

Showing that the receipts have been nearly doubled since last year.

It will be seen below that the aggregate receipts so far for 1854 are $438,186 61. The total estimate for the year was $480,000, and as the receipts for December, estimated at $34,686 77, will doubtless reach at least $50,000, there will be a total sum for the year largely in excess of the estimate.

The following table presents the receipts for each month, so far:

	Passengers.	Freight.	Total.
January	$6,370	$16,947	$23,394
February	6,609	16,108	36,192
March	9,677	12,908	22,773
April	7,099	10,090	18,321
May	14,379	27,400	41,788
June	17,310	27,941	45,259
July	16,090	19,464	35,559
August	12,105	19,219	31,324
September	16,859	43,999	60,358
October	20,175	50,600	70,776
November	14,176	40,650	54,827
Total for 11 months	$139,616	$298,769	$438,186

Virginia Finances.

From the Richmond Enquirer, Dec. 6.

In order that our readers may know the manner of doing business, in connection with the subject of the payment of the interest on the State debt, as well as reducing the principal, we insert the following sections of the law now in force. The Board of Public Works has the power to borrow money for purposes of internal improvement; but, as will be seen by reference to the law, "the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund" alone, have the management, preservation and disbursement of the fund set apart for the payment of interest on the public debt, as also the redemption of the principal as it becomes due:

From Act passed March 26, 1853.

1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly, that there shall be, and is hereby appropriated annually from the public Treasury, commencing with the year 1853, out of the accruing revenue of the commonwealth, the sum of $838,086 60, that sum being 7 ⅌ cent. on $11,971,236 80, the ascertained debt of the Commonwealth on the 1st day of January 1853. The sum so set apart shall be called the "Sinking Fund," and shall be applied to the payment of the interest on the State Debt and the principal of such part as may be redeemable; and if no part of the said debt be redeemable, then the residue, of the Sinking Fund, after the payment of such interest, shall be invested in the bonds or certificates of the Commonwealth, or of the United States, or of some of the States of the Union, and applied to the payment of said debt as it shall become redeemable.

2. Whenever, after the said first day of January, 1853, a debt shall be contracted by the Commonwealth, there shall be set apart, in like manner, annually for thirty-four years, a sum exceeding by 1 per cent. the aggregate amount of the annual interest agreed to be paid thereon at the time of its contraction, which sum shall be part of the sinking fund, and shall be applied in the manner herein before directed.

3. If at any time the Legislature shall direct a sale of the stocks held by the Commonwealth in internal improvement and other companies, the proceeds of any sale, if made before the payment of the public debt shall constitute a part of the sinking fund, and be applied in like manner. The sinking fund, and the accruing interest, shall not be otherwise appropriated than is herein directed, except in time of war, insurrection, and invasion.

4. It shall be the duty of the Auditor of Public Accounts, upon the [illegible] of the amount of the public debt heretofore required to be furnished him by the Second Auditor, to pay into the Treasury of the Commonwealth [illegible] before the 1st day of January, 1853, and annually thereafter, out of the accruing revenues, such portion of the sum set apart for the sinking fund provided by this act, as shall be applied to the redemption of the State debt existing on the 1st of January, 1853. He shall, in like manner, pay into the Treasury, to the credit of the said fund, on or before the 1st day of January, 1853, and 1st day of July, 1853, and on the same days of each subsequent year, the amount of the semi-annual interest on said debt which shall be due and payable at such respective date.

5. It shall also be his duty, in like manner, to pay into the Treasury, on or before the 1st day of January, 1853, and annually for 34 years thereafter, out of the accruing revenue of the State, to the credit of the sinking fund, one per centum on the aggregate amount of debt contracted between the 1st day of January, 1853, and said day; and also to pay, in like manner, one per centum annually for thirty-four years on the aggregate amount of debt which shall be contracted in each or any subsequent year. He shall pay, in like manner, into the Treasury, to the credit of the said fund, on or before the 1st day of January and the 1st day of July, 1853, and on the same days in each succeeding year thereafter, the amount of the semi-annual interest which shall be due and payable on the aggregate amount of such additional debts at those days respectively: provided, however, that the amount of the interest payable on that part of the debt created by the issue of coupon bonds, shall be ascertained and paid into the Treasury to the credit of said fund, sixty days in advance of the respective semi-annual periods on which it shall become due.

6. For the purpose of managing, preserving, and applying the sinking fund, created by this act, the Auditor of Public Accounts, Register and Secretary of the Commonwealth, for the time being, are hereby constituted a corporate body under the style of "The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund."

7. It shall be their duty to apply the moneys appropriated out of the said fund to the payment of the interests and redemption of the principal of the State debt at the respective periods prescribed in the fourth and fifth sections of this act, for the payment of the sinking fund into the treasury by the Auditor of Public Accounts, and to invest any part of the appropriations for the latter purpose, which cannot be so applied to the purchase of public stock, agreeably to the provisions of the second and third sections of this act.

8. The said Commissioners, at their discretion, may apply that part of the sinking fund set apart for the redemption of the principal of the debt, to the payment in the first place of such bonds and certificates as the State is bound to redeem at fixed periods, provided such bonds and certificates shall be redeemable by the State before the arrival of such fixed periods.

Affairs of Ellis & Sturgeon, Bankers.

From the Cincinnati Gazette.

The following relates to the affairs of Messrs. Ellis & Sturgeon, of this City:

LIABILITIES.

Due depositors	$690,953 74
Due foreign correspondents and outstanding drafts	85,000 00
Certificates of deposit	50,000 00
County and State tax	20,000 00
Total	$1,064,351 84

ASSETS.

Cash in Cincinnati	$110,313 90
Cash in Bank in New-York	100,000 00
Bills receivable in New-York	355,103 00
Bills receivable in Cincinnati	885,999 57
Real estate and personal property	300,000 00
Total	$1,677,056 47
	1,064,351 84
Excess of assets	$612,671 73

In addition to the above assets, Railroad and Bank stocks are held, which cost $100,000, but being at present of uncertain value, they are not included.

It is the intention, we understand, as soon as the assignment is removed, and this can only be done when the creditors all have signed the petition for that purpose, to receive checks on the house in payment of the receivables. In this way half a million dollars of the liabilities would at once be liquidated.

Boston Banks.

A comparison of the footings of the weekly statement of the Boston Banks, as officially published by the Boston *Advertiser*, with those of the statement for the previous week, exhibits the following results:

	Nov. 27.	Dec. 4.	
Capital	[illegible]	[illegible]	Inc. [illegible]
Loans and Discounts	[illegible]	[illegible]	Dec. [illegible]
Specie	[illegible]	[illegible]	Dec. [illegible]
Due from other Banks	[illegible]	[illegible]	Dec. [illegible]
Due to other Banks	[illegible]	[illegible]	Dec. [illegible]
Deposits	[illegible]	[illegible]	Dec. [illegible]
Circulation	[illegible]	[illegible]	Inc. [illegible]

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Dec. 6.

Our Cotton market is unchanged. The sales to-day were 6,500 bales. The stock on hand is [illegible] bales. Rice is 5¼c.@5½c. ⅌ lb.

SALES OF STOCKS IN PHILADELPHIA.—*Thursday—First Board.*—[illegible]

Passengers Arrived.

In packet-ship Samuel Russell, from Foo-Chow-foo—Mrs. C. A. Fletcher and child, of New-York; D. H. Abbot, of Salem, Mass.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises....7 12 | Sun sets....4 30 | Moon rises....[illegible]

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..[illegible] | Gov. Island..[illegible] | Hell Gate..[illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, DEC. 7.

Cleared.

Ships Canton, McLean, Darien, W. F. Schmidt & Co.; A. Z. Chandler, Liverpool, [illegible] & Co.; Sullivan, Mitchell, Charleston, Thos. Wardwell; Modern Times, [illegible], New-Orleans, E. H. Brigham.

Barks F. Greene, (Brem.) Lander, Laguna, W. Graham; W. O. Lewis, Marshall, Cadiz, H. D. Brookman & Co.; Stella, Hibbert, Cadiz, Stalker & Co.; Golden Age, Garrick, Galveston, Wakeman, Dimon & Co.

Galliot Amalia, (Dutch,) Wieting, Amsterdam, Funch & Meincke.

Brigs Irene, Ware, Cienfuegos, H. D. Brookman & Co.; [illegible] (Br.) Young, Cork, J. McArthur.

Schrs. Reindeer, (Br.) [illegible], St. Johns, N. B., J. [illegible]; Elizabeth, Williams, St. Marks, Brodie & Pettes.

Arrived.

Ship Samuel Russell, (clipper,) Limeburner, Foo-chow-foo Aug. 25, with teas, &c., to A. A. Low & Bros. Has been 7 ds. N. of Hatteras, with heavy gales from W. N. W., and thick weather.

Ship John S. [illegible], Foster, Newcastle, (Eng.) Oct. 8, with coal to Manhattan Gas Co., vessel to J. Atkins & Co. Has experienced heavy westerly gales, lost three topsails, &c. Took a pilot from boat No. 8, (Washington,) on the 3d inst., 20 miles S. S. E. of Sandy Hook.

Brig C. L. Bushnell, Wright, Columbia, (Me.,) with lumber to [illegible] Tucker & Co.

Brig C. W. [illegible], (of Warren,) [illegible], Cienfuegos, 17 ds., with sugar to J. W. Elwell.

Schr. Norfolk Packet, Bedell, Washington, D. C., 4 ds., with flour to master.

Schr. Elizabeth and Eleanor, (3-masted,) [illegible], Alexandria, 4 ds., with flour to Abbott & Dodge.

Schr. Louis S. Davis, Davis, Charleston 8 ds., with cotton to McCready, Mott & Co.

Schr. Fanny, Hull, Charleston 7 ds., with cotton and rice to G. Buckley.

Schr. Orin Cowl, Beebe, Rondout 4 ds., [illegible] to master.

Schr. Emily Johnson, Tunnell, Baltimore, with coal.

Schr. Tiger, Evans, Philadelphia, for Bath, Me., coal.

Schr. ——, Griffin, Philadelphia, for Boston, coal.

SAILED—Ship Aurora, (new,) [illegible], for Liverpool, and anchored at the S. W. Spit.

WIND—Sunrise, W. S. W.; meridian, do.; sunset, N. W., and fresh.

Notices to Mariners.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Office Light-House Board, Dec. 1, 1854.

CAUTION WHEN APPROACHING THE NEW MOLE HEAD AT GIBRALTAR—DANGER BUOY.—Official information has been received at this Office that the New Mole at Gibraltar is in progress of extension to the northward, and that a Red Beacon Buoy has been laid down about ½ cable's length off the Mole Head, in order to mark the limits of the advancing work under water. It will therefore be highly dangerous for any vessel to pass between that Buoy and the Mole Head.

By order of the Light-house Board,
THORNTON A. JENKINS, Secretary.

Spoken, &c.

Sept. 22, lat. [illegible] N., lon. [illegible] E., was passed a British ship showing under 24 distinguishing pennant Nos. [illegible]

Sept. 26, in Gaspar Straits, ship Minden, 64 ds. from Canton for New-York.

Oct. 27, lat. 24 20 S., lon. 4 30 E., was signalized [illegible] bark Fanny, 102 ds. from Canton for Hamburg.

Oct. 30, lat. 23 S., lon. 1 30 E., Br. bark Dorothy, [illegible] ds. from Mauritius for London.

Nov. 8, off Delaware, schr. H. J. Knight, with loss of rudder.

Nov. 9, lat. [illegible] N., lon. [illegible] W., was passed whaling bark Mary Ann, of New-Bedford, bound S.

Nov. 16, lat. [illegible] N., lon. [illegible] W., was passed bark Samuel French, bound S.

Nov. 17, lat. [illegible] N., lon. [illegible] W., Br. ship [illegible], [illegible] ds. from Callao for Hampton Roads—[illegible].

Nov. 23, lat. [illegible] N., lon. [illegible] W., Br. bark St. Michael, [illegible] to London.

Nov. 24, lat. [illegible] N., lon. [illegible] W., ship Ocean Spray, [illegible] ds. from London for New-Orleans.

Dec. 3, lat. [illegible] N., lon. [illegible] W., bark Lysander, of and for Boston.

Foreign Ports.

At Cienfuegos, Nov. 20, brig [illegible], from St. Jago, disg.